

THEY NUMBER FIFTEEN.

That is the Faculty That Will Commence Its Labors Next Week in the Normal School.

The State Normal School of Stevens Point will open up for another year on Tuesday next, Aug. 27th. The corps of teachers is larger by two than last year, but is the same with the exception of one resignation and three additions. Miss Haney, who left here last April, has tendered her resignation, owing to ill health, and is now at her home in New York.

Mrs. Mary E. Bradford has been elevated to the position of director of the practice department. Her former place as teacher in the grammar department will be filled by Miss Flora E. Stewart, who for the past two years has been a student at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. She is a graduate of the full course in the Whitewater Normal, for five years was first assistant in the High School of Whitewater, and for one year taught the grammar grade and was ward principal at Beloit.

Miss Louise Montgomery will have charge of the work in English in the Normal department, including grammar, composition and rhetoric. She is a graduate of the classical course, University of Minnesota, class of '90, and afterwards became a teacher of English in Throop University, Pasadena, Cal. She spent the last year at the University of Chicago, from which institution she graduated.

Mrs. Ida A. Elliott has been appointed as teacher of geography and assistant in English in the Normal department. For some years she was a teacher of geography and principal of a grammar school at Muskegon, Mich. During the past year she studied pedagogy in the University of City of New York, completing the work for degree of Master of Pedagogy this year.

The faculty now numbers fifteen, and with this number of teachers the ratio of teachers to pupils is such as to insure to each pupil the personal attention and assistance of all the teachers.

The interior of the building has been somewhat changed during the past few weeks, and among the changes most noticeable is the transfer of the library from its old quarters to the large room in front, on the second floor, heretofore used as a reading room only. This room is abundantly lighted, and the arrangement of book cases will be such as to make all books accessible. Reading tables will be conveniently placed in some of the alcoves and also in the main part of the room. New racks and tables and more economical space will be provided for magazines and newspapers belonging to the reading room, and the supply of these will be about double of last year, increasing the variety as well as the amount and covering the fields of science and literature, as well as general news.

Another change is in the northeast corner of the third floor, where a room about twenty-five feet square has been finished off for a biological department. Large skylights here afford abundant light, and the room is provided with hot and cold water, the necessary cupboards and all apparatus that is required.

The plumbing firm of Patterson & Eggleston have been busy for several days making needed additions. The bath departments which were used by both sexes last year, will be used exclusively by the gentler sex hereafter. New bath rooms for the men and boys are now being added, consisting of four shower baths, a bath tub, a urinal and closet. A lavatory and urinal are also being placed in the president's room, and the water service is being extended to the third floor. This work represents an outlay of about \$400.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Stevens Point Normal is now better prepared than heretofore to care for the training of pupils. The attendance last year was most satisfactory for the first year, but that there will be a material and large increase this year there is no doubt.

The increased facilities in the basement in connection with the gymnasium will be much appreciated by the young men. There have been added a large number of private lockers, sufficient to accommodate all the students, and also several baths. These additions occupy a space about 18x40 feet, most conveniently placed for access from the hall and the gymnasium.

When Prof. Culver returns from his work as teacher of geology in the University Summer School at Madison, he will find waiting for him seven or eight large cases of chemicals and apparatus that have filled a part of the lower hall for some weeks. The professor is not an easy man to satisfy, however, and a second installment will doubtless arrive about the time he has these properly sorted and shelved.

THE SECOND YEAR.

The State Normal School will open

next Tuesday, Aug. 27th, for its second year. The first day, Tuesday, will be given to examination of candidates for admission, to the arrangement of classes for old students, and the drawing of text books. It is expected that Wednesday the details of organization will be perfected and the regular work of the term begun.

Pupils who were attending the model school at the close of the term in June, will find seats reserved for them on Tuesday, the first day of the term. Those who are not present on that day and do not send any special request for seats, will be understood to have withdrawn, and seats will be given to those pupils in regular order who have made application for admission to the several grades. The prospect is that all departments will be well filled, and those pupils of the model school who do not expect to attend this coming year, will confer a favor by notifying the president of the school at once, either in person or by postal card.

It is expected that a part of the eight grade of last year will be formed into an "eighth grade A" class, to continue at least half of the year in order to make more thorough preparation for the Normal and preparatory classes. Their studies will include elementary algebra as well as work in the common branches, and a few will be permitted to begin the study of a language in the Normal department.

President Pray will be at the school on Monday to answer any questions pertaining to the school, and applications for seats in the Model School may be sent by mail.

Another New Market.

Martin Griffin has opened his new meat market, just north of his residence, on Strong's avenue. It is in charge of Henry Hennig, a butcher of years of experience, and they will keep a full stock of everything in their line. Mr. Griffin will also put in a stock of groceries, but these will not be added for a short time. We wish him every success in his new venture.

At Grant's Park.

The Odd Fellows' Picnic Association of Portage county will hold its annual gathering at Grant's Park, on the North Side, in this city, on Thursday of next week, August 29th. It is expected there will be a very large attendance, with Odd Fellows present from all parts of the county, and with favorable weather the day will be passed in a very pleasant manner.

In Aid of the Poor.

The Ladies Aid Society of St. Stephen's church, organized to aid the poor, will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles, and serve ice cream, cake, coffee and sandwiches, at Temperance Hall, Thursday afternoon and evening of next week, Aug. 29th. Ice cream, 10 cents; coffee, 5 cents; ham sandwich, 5 cents; cake, 5 cents. The ladies kindly solicit the patronage of our citizens to assist them in a worthy cause.

For the Picnic.

A large number of Stevens Pointers will no doubt go out to Cauley's grove, at Custer, tomorrow, and enjoy the picnic given by St. Mary's congregation. Those who cannot go in the afternoon, may do so in the evening, as passenger train No. 2, going east, stops at Custer regularly, and arrangements have been made for No. 3, coming west, at about 1:30 in the morning, to stop there and take on any who might wish to return to the city.

Echoes From Wausau.

The Wausau Daily Record of Tuesday contained the following items, which are of local interest: A. L. Kreutzer has been hearing arguments today, as referee, in the case of Week vs. Thayer. The parties interested in the suit are A. R. Week, of Stevens Point, and L. M. Thayer, of Ripon, and the suit involves the title of about \$20,000 worth of land in this county. This suit is old enough to vote, and has wended its weary way through court after court, until the present time and now the referee is expected to untangle the skein which his brother lawyers have spent so many years in tangling. Judge G. W. Cate and A. W. Sanborn, of Stevens Point, appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. Gabe Bouck, of Oshkosh, for defendant.

John Hawn of Stevens Point, known on the Wisconsin river in early days as "Sailor Jack," is in Wausau today. There was time on the "old Wisconsin" when Sailor Jack was the best known pilot and raftsman on the river, and his name has even been embalmed in poetry by the sweet singer of the valley, Shan T. Boy, in his well known lyrical poem, "The Shanty Boy upon the big Eau Claire," wherein it was related that the love sick hero, in a fit of despondency,

"Tid his saw in a hollow log,
And traded off his ax,
And hired out as a tallman
On a fleet of Sailor Jack's."

Sailor Jack is still a rugged citizen and shows evidences of the stalwart manliness that made him first of his class in pioneer days.

TWO WEEKS MORE

And Then the Great District Fair Will Be in Full Blast—Fine Attractions for the Multitude.

There is every reason to believe that the coming Great District Fair, to be held in this city from the 3d to the 6th of September, will be the best in many, if not in all, respects of any that has ever taken place here. The



special attractions will be as good as they are numerous, and a complete list of them cannot be given at this time, as negotiations are still in progress for additional ones.

Among these will be balloon ascensions each of the three last afternoons, by Prof. McClellan and his world famous dog. They will go up in the balloon together, and after reaching a certain altitude will descend in separate parachutes. This attraction will alone be worth traveling many miles to see.

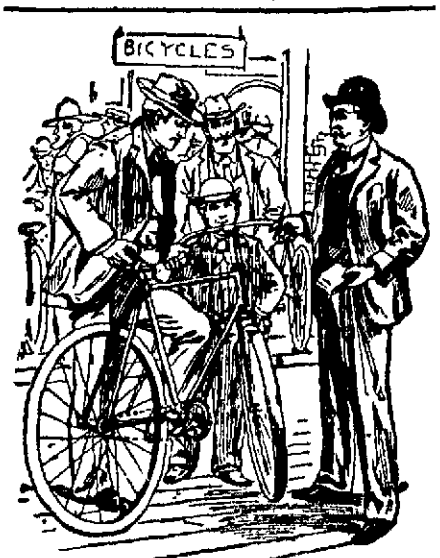
Then it is also expected there will be a horse race on one of the afternoons, probably on Wednesday, with lady riders. One has already volunteered to take part. She resides at



Rudolph, Wood county, and is said to be a good rider. Another one had promised to compete for honors, but has recently changed her mind. A purse of \$40 will be offered for this race, \$25 to the winner and \$15 to the one taking second place. There are no doubt many ladies in this and adjoining counties who can ride a racer, and this contest will be open to all who may wish to take part.

Some of the best trotting and running races ever witnessed in Stevens Point, may be seen the last three days of the fair, the 4th, 5th and 6th. For these \$1,500 in purses are offered. Entries will close on the 28th inst.

On Friday afternoon, Sept. 6th, there will be a grand bicycle meet, consisting of nine races, and for which



\$350 in prizes have already been purchased. The list of prizes includes diamonds, watches, clocks, opera glasses, chains, rifles, cyclometers, etc. Entries for the handicap events close on the 31st inst., and for the other races on the 3d of Sept.

The grand stand is now being braced up and put in an entirely safe condition, a new floor is being put in the Exhibition Hall, work is being done on the judges' stand, and all needed repairs are being attended to.

This year popular prices of admission will prevail, adults 35 cents and children 10 cents, and owing to this reduction the attendance should be very large. Exhibitors' tickets, good for the four days, may be purchased for \$1.00.

VISITING THE SCHOOLS.

The Buildings in the Various Wards are Looked Over, and Some Improvements are Made.

The School Board committee on repairs and supplies, accompanied by the president and superintendent, made its annual inspection of the various school houses in the city, last Thursday afternoon. The 4th ward building was the first one visited, and here everything was found in excellent condition, the work of cleaning being about completed by the janitor, C. H. Mase. He has the faculty of doing his work well, and is one of the most reliable public servants in the city. The roof of this building has just been repainted, the window sash and doors will be touched up and some slight alterations will be made in the water pipes.

The West Side school might do credit to a back woods district, but it lacks every semblance of a modern building, with comfort and convenience, and the sanitary conditions are the worst imaginable. A room full of children manage to study and exist here, however, nine and one-half months in the year, and a good-natured teacher has an undesirable task in making them and herself happy.

The oldest school in the city, the second ward structure, was next visited. Here some repairs had already been made in replacing plastering upon the ceilings that had fallen off owing to the roof leaking. This building is in a good state of repair, when the fact is considered that it was erected nearly forty years ago, and some of the old seats that were in use "when you and I were boys together," are still doing service. On the lower floor of this building nearly fifty lights of glass were found broken, the work of some destructive inclined urchin or urchins. This is a frequent occurrence in this ward during vacation, no matter how watchful the janitor, J. H. Bellinger, and others may be, and an example of the guilty ones will be made as soon as positive proof can be secured.

The 6th ward building looked neat and attractive on the interior, the work of cleaning having just been finished by the janitor, John Stockley, who takes a pardonable pride in having everything look well. The torn curtains compared very unfavorably with the general surroundings, but a promise that action would be taken on this matter, caused a look of contentment to pass over the countenance of Mr. Stockley. The raising of shade trees about the grounds in this ward has proved a failure thus far.

The 3d and 5th wards were next visited, followed by a call at the High School. The interior of both of the first mentioned buildings never looked better and neater, and the first mentioned structure may well be said to be the model ward school building of Central Wisconsin. The janitors who have them in charge are ever watchful and attentive to duty, and the least amount possible is expended from year to year in repairs. The gymnasium recently added to the High School is an important factor for engendering an interest and in teaching physical culture, and considering the amount expended thus far, some excellent apparatus has been secured. This structure is the pride of every citizen of Stevens Point, and no more efficient person could be secured to act in the capacity of janitor than N. E. Ahnsworth.

The expedition was concluded at the "chicken coop" in the 1st ward, but as the keys which opens the ponderous doors leading within were missing, an inspection of the foul-smelling and over heated interior had to be postponed until another day, possibly until after the erection of the new building.

Gospel Meeting.

There will be gospel meeting at the corner of Center street and East avenue, near the German M. E. church, next Saturday evening. The song service will commence at 7:30. All are cordially invited to be present.

At the Paper Mills.

Word has been received that parts of the two paper-making machines for the Wisconsin River Paper Co. have been shipped from the factories at Wilmington, Del., and Wooster, Mass., and the balance will be shipped as rapidly as possible. It will require about thirty cars to carry these machines. Mr. Whiting informs THE GAZETTE that they do not expect to commence manufacturing paper again before the latter part of October.

The tin roof of the new mill is now nearly in place, and the ventilator, which is 80 feet long, or one-half the length of the mill, is being covered in the same manner.

Work upon the foundation of the new machine shop and wood room has been commenced. This will be detached from the main building, and will be to the west, along the river bank. It will be of solid brick, one story, 40x130 feet.

Races at Appleton.

On Wednesday, August 28th, there will be a state circuit bicycle meet at Appleton, which the bicycle riders of this city are urged to attend. Prizes to the full guaranteed value of \$375.00, are offered for nine racing events. The prizes are mostly diamonds, watches and jewelry. The races will be run on a new half mile track, one of the best in the west, at the new Fair grounds, inside the city limits. The bicycle events will occur on the afternoon of the first day of the Fox River Valley Fair. Write to P. M. Conkey, Appleton, Wis., for entry blanks.

The City Schools.

Supt. Simonds desires us to make the following announcement:

Pupils in the city schools last year who failed to get a promotion card, will have a chance to be re-examined, if they have studied diligently to make up the studies in which they are below grade.

Pupils in the first four grades who wish to take such examination, should present themselves with their books at the superintendent's office next Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock. In every case the child should bring the letter given him or her by the teacher last June.

Pupils above the fourth grade, and below the High School, who wish to take the examination, should go to the office with pen and foolscap paper, Wednesday next, at nine o'clock.

Children who were not in the public schools of our city last year, and who wish to enter this year, should go to the office with the books they studied last, next week Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Children should be careful to see to which class they belong and present themselves accordingly.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SON.

Rev. Thos. Ewing Sherman Delivers a Fine Address at the Grand Opera House.

The citizens of Stevens Point were favored with an address by Rev. Thos. Ewing Sherman, the eloquent son of the late Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman, last Monday evening. It was given at Grand Opera House, and although the audience was not large, everyone present went away well pleased at its close, and sorry that the honored divine did not speak for two hours instead of one. Father Sherman is a young man, scarcely forty years of age, of medium height and slender build. He is most affable, plain and courteous, a ready conversationalist, and has the happy faculty of putting those whom he meets quickly at ease and perfectly at home, as it were. After a half hour's conversation, one feels as though he had known the reverend gentleman for a life time, and is loth to part his company. Those who remember Gen. Sherman as he was in the days of the revolution, when he was pronounced "the greatest field officer the war produced," say there is a striking family resemblance between father and son. The latter is considerably smaller, and of a darker complexion, but the features are similar in many respects. Father Sherman had been holding a mission at the Veterans Home, Wau-paca, for a few days, and it was not until Thursday afternoon that he was secured by Rev. W. J. Rice, pastor of St. Stephen's church, to give a lecture in this city. The facts of his coming could, therefore, be but briefly adverted to. On Sunday afternoon he spoke at Lanark.

The subject of his lecture here was "The Present Position of Catholics," and the object was to show that the ordinary accusations made against the Catholic church are without foundation. The lecturer spoke first of the great advantages to Catholics of having an apostolic delegate in America, as a court of last resort in disputed questions, a court of easy access and high authority. He then considered the question of church and state in America, contending that the relation was practically the best, whatever the theory might be. He also contended that the church was the friend and patron of civil and religious liberty, citing many historical examples in proof of his assertion, going back several hundred years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The question of divided allegiance was dwelt upon at some length, Father Sherman maintaining that spiritual and temporal allegiance may be separated without conflict. There is only one "allegiance" in fact, as allegiance means loyalty to country.

He praised the church for her work throughout the world and ages, spoke of the many reasons why she is loved by her people, lauded the country for its many great qualities, and closed his eloquent discourse by comparing church and state to father and mother in one happy home.

ANOTHER CONVENTION.

The Druggists of Wisconsin Will Meet in Stevens Point in August, 1896.

The Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association met in fifteenth annual meeting, at Sheboygan, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. It was attended by R. H. Mieding and David A. Taylor of this city, and while the boys had no idea when they left home that the next convention would be held in Stevens Point, or that even an effort would be made in that direction, we have the pleasure of announcing today that they made the unsolicited attempt and it was crowned with success. And this notwithstanding that the druggists from four other cities were after the convention. These cities were Wausau, LaCrosse, West Superior and Sheboygan, the latter making an effort to have that place named as the permanent convention city of the Association. The right men were on the grounds, however, in the persons of Messrs. Taylor and Mieding, and the convention was "clinched" before the other fellows scarcely knew what was going on.

The first intimation came at about five o'clock on Wednesday evening, when Will Taylor received a telegram from Dave asking if the city could take care of five hundred druggists next year. This was answered by a deluge of telegrams to the latter, assuring the pill-makers, their wives, mothers-in-law, sweethearts and all their acquaintances the best of everything within the city limits if they would only make Stevens Point their meeting place in 1896. These telegrams were sent by Mayor Barker, H. D. McCulloch Co., R. H. Mieding & Co., John Cadman, W. F. Atwell, Taylor Bros., THE GAZETTE, the Journal, C. H. Grant, Louis Brill and B. B. Park. Our representatives at Sheboygan immediately got to work on their receipt, and not a single druggist was allowed to escape between that time and morning, and when the convention was called to order early in the forenoon of Thursday a motion to make this city the next meeting place when through unanimously. One dissenting voice was heard fifteen or twenty minutes later when a delegate from Wausau recovered from his surprise, but it was given in such a good natured manner that the delegate received the applause of his neighbors.

The druggists will be here from four to five hundred strong, while the wholesale drug houses and surgical appliance manufacturers will send a couple of hundred more. They ask nothing but the freedom of the city, and for places to hold their meetings and all other accommodations are willing to pay in cash. This means that from \$5,000 to \$10,000 will be expended here during the three days session.

D. A. Taylor has been appointed as local secretary by the Association, and in the course of a few months he will call a meeting of local druggists and other citizens to make arrangements for the convention, which means among other things a certain amount of entertainment, at a small expense. Our city has never been found wanting in this respect, and she certainly will not next year, either in June, July or August, during each of which months we will have the state meetings of Odd Fellows, Catholic Knights and the Pharmaceutical Association. THE GAZETTE congratulates Messrs. Taylor and Mieding on their pleasing success.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

The survivors of the German army of 1870-1 now living in Portage county, contemplate forming an organization and celebrating the 25th anniversary of the famous battle of Sedan, which was fought on the 2d of Sept., 1870. Wherever survivors are to be found in this country, however, and there are many of them, the anniversary celebration will occur on Sunday, Sept. 1st. Active preparations have been in progress in the larger cities for some time, and many a patriotic sentence will be uttered on that day by our German-American fellow citizens. A committee of arrangements has been appointed in this county consisting of Jos. Gross, of Nelsonville; Jos. Kostusch, of Amherst Junction; Frank Kolinski, of Sharon, and Mike Sharwark and Geo. Oertel, of this city, and all survivors are requested to send their names and address, together with the number of their regiment, to J. H. Gerlich, Stevens Point, at once.

Position Wanted

As stenographer and type-writer. Competent to take charge of the most rapid and careful work. Address G., care THE GAZETTE, or call at this office.

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A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

The Gazette.

By ED. D. GLENNON.

Entered at the Stevens Point Postoffice as second class mail matter. Published every Wednesday at 318 Main street.

Terms. — \$2.00 per annum.

Extra copies of the Gazette may be secured at this office.

More Locals.

—Attend the Business College.
—Send for a catalogue of our Business College.

—John Campbell is at Minneapolis visiting with his sister, Mrs. P. J. Hawn.

—Rooms to rent on both lower and upper floor in house at 542 Main street.

—Business men supplied with competent office help at the Business College.

—G. A. Slender, John Conniff, Harry Miller and Milton Miller spent Sunday at Lake Emily.

—The celebrated Jackson wagon—the best made—for sale by Geo. J. Leonard, Clark street.

—Our city is abreast of the times. We now have a lady photographer at the South Side gallery.

—Your last chance to visit the Dells this year, for \$2.00, will be Saturday, August 24th. Don't miss it.

—Shoes for men and boys, including a complete line of tan shoes, latest makes, pointed toes, etc., at the Merriam Shoe Store.

—Mrs. G. E. McDill was called to Geneva Lake, last Monday evening, by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Stillson.

—Mrs. John Forsyth left for De Pere, this morning, where she goes to attend the Gippens-Dousman wedding, which takes place this evening.

—A son was born to J. B. Dawley and wife, at Stockton station, last Monday. The happy parents now have three children, two boys and a girl.

—Miss Mary Balonger, of Appleton, and Chas. Teichert, of Oshkosh, are in the city, guests of the latter's brother, Wm. E. Teichert, to remain a few days.

—O. L. Ellis, optician, will be at Schenk & Arenberg's jewelry store, 407 Main street, for one week commencing Aug. 26th. It will be well for you to consult him in regard to your eyesight.

—Frank Lillie, who has made Stevens Point his home most of the time during the past year, having charge of the Geo. Silverthorn lumber, departed for Wausau last week, having completed his labors here.

—John Blanchard, of Chicago, son of Homer Blanchard, has been visiting among Stevens Point friends for several days past. John has charge of the diamond department in the Peacock jewelry establishment.

—Several hundred members of the Woodmen order held a picnic at Lake Emily, last Thursday, and being favored by perfect weather, they had a royal time. But six or eight went from this city, nearly all the others coming from the vicinity of Wausau.

—Last week this paper stated that E. O. Stumpf had purchased the Press, which information was secured from the young man himself. After looking over the outfit, however, Ed. changed his mind, and says he has no further desire to make the contemplated venture.

—Stevens Point will henceforth be the headquarters for the Crusaders in this state. There are now nineteen of them working in Wisconsin. A friend has donated a lot at the corner of Wisconsin avenue and Bush street, and as soon as sufficient funds can be raised the Crusaders propose building a home thereon.

—Sumner L. Rice, youngest son of Truman Rice, of McDill, died at Independence, Mo., last week. The father received no information of his son's sickness until after the death and burial. Sumner was born in Plover in 1861, was a bright, energetic man, and had hundreds of friends who will be pained to hear of his death. For several years past he had been engaged as traveling salesman for a St. Joseph, Mo., wholesale millinery establishment.

—Prepare for business by attending the Business College.

—Students may enroll at any time at the Business College.

—Mrs. J. W. Glennon and little son are visiting relatives at Arnott this week.

—Miss Alvina Appold, of Oshkosh, is in the city, a guest at the home of Miss Sarah Koborn.

—The very lowest prices in dress goods at the Cheap Cash store. Call now and secure bargains.

—Emil Voyer spent Sunday at Milladore, where he umpired a game of ball between the Milladore and Rudolph nines.

—Clothing, an elegant line for men and boys, going at wholesale cost prices at the Cheap Cash store. Don't forget to call early.

—The residence of Dr. Stuart, 412 Church street, is offered for rent. None but reliable parties need apply. Enquire on the premises. a14tf

—The North Side Lumber Co. is headquarters for all kinds of builders' material, and customers can be accommodated on short notice.

—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. wish to rent their building on the fair grounds, during the fair. Enquire of Mrs. Orin Parmeter or Mrs. M. C. Hungerford.

—Misses Anna McDonald and Kitle LaFleur returned to their homes at Portage, last Saturday morning, after a pleasant visit with Miss Mame Bischoff and other friends.

—Thirty-seven mothers with their handsome babies took advantage of Ennor's great bargain baby day, last Monday. Watch the rush when the next baby day rolls around.

—Next Tuesday evening, Aug. 27, a novel entertainment in the shape of a phonograph concert will be given at the M. E. church. In this there are no tubes to be placed to the ears, but through a large funnel the sounds can be distinctly carried to a large audience. Selections by Gilmore's and Sousa's bands and some of the greatest vocalists in the country are included in the program. Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

—The new Central freight depot at the foot of Main street will be 30x100 feet, solid brick, with three doors on each side for receiving and loading freight. Three large windows will furnish light for the front or Main street end. On the east side there will be a 28 ft. driveway, running through to Clark street, while between the tracks on the west side a 30 ft. driveway will be laid. The building will be ready for use about Oct. 1st.

—Mrs. Walter R. Frame and family, who have resided in Stevens Point for a number of years, left for their future home at Wooster, Ohio, last Thursday. No lady ever left our city whose departure is more regretted than that of Mrs. Frame, as she is truly a most exemplary christian woman and a bright, pure and favorite citizen. She goes to Wooster to secure more desirable educational facilities for her boys, who will enter the academy at once.

—A. W. Matthews returned from South Bend, Ind., last Monday evening, where he attended the funeral of his brother, Geo. W., who died Tuesday evening of last week, the 13th inst. The deceased gentleman was one of South Bend's most prominent citizens, a lawyer by profession and president of the St. Joseph County Savings bank. He was born in Hampshire, Eng., Apr. 1, 1829. Besides the brother here, one sister is left, Mrs. W. D. Smith, of Los Angeles, Cal.

—A return game between the fat men's clubs of Stevens Point and Plainfield will no doubt be arranged for some day during our Great District Fair, announcement of which will be made in good time. This would prove a great attraction, and one of the best of fair week. The game in the village of Plainfield, last week, was witnessed by over one thousand people, and nearly everyone of them would come to Stevens Point to see the big boys bat the ball once more.

—Thos. Thompson, of Stockton, returned from a week's visit to points up north, last Friday noon. Most of this time was spent at and in the vicinity of Dorchester, where he has two brothers-in-law residing, and he also visited with our former townsman, Gus Homsted. Mr. Thompson says he never saw such crops as are grown all through that part of the country this season, especially in oats and hay. The oats are so heavy that they cannot be cut with a reaper and must be harvested by hand machinery. This crop averages from 75 to 80 bushels per acre.

—M. E. Means, L. P. Moen, A. G. Green and C. H. Hamacker returned from a ten days' fishing excursion to Tomahawk Lake, last Friday evening. They were accompanied by Frank Blood, Sr., who looked after the culinary department and prepared the eatables to the "queen's taste." The trip was as successful as it was enjoyable, the four sportsmen catching over 350 fish, most of them black bass. Fish were so common about the camp that none of the boys would eat them during the past couple of days they were there, and over one hundred were brought home for distribution among their friends. They camped within about one mile of D. H. Vaughn's homestead, which is one of the most valuable in that section.

—Jas. Reilly, of Milwaukee, is spending today in the city.

—John Curran, Jr., is now at Wausau, to enjoy a vacation of several days about the lakes.

—M. Clifford left for Milwaukee and Chicago, this noon, to be absent a few days on business.

—Two very desirable furnished rooms for rent. References required. Enquire at 449 Church street.

—Dean Mitchell, of Plainfield, passed through the city on his way to Wausau, Tuesday, on a bicycle.

—Otto Zimmer returned to the city on Monday, after a two weeks' visit at Phillips, Ashland and Waukesha.

—Mrs. W. C. Huff, who has been visiting in the southwest part of the state all summer, has returned to the city.

—G. W. Cate, A. W. Sanborn, A. R. Week, of this city, and Jas. Reilly, of Milwaukee, have been at Wausau this week.

—Mrs. Henry J. Finch returned home Saturday evening, after a two week's visit with relatives at Chicago and Madison.

—Harry Wilson, who now makes his headquarters at Black River Falls, in the employ of a nursery company, spent Monday in the city.

—Will Deakin, a former Stevens Point boy and thereafter of Wausau, but now a resident of Lima, Ohio, is visiting in our neighboring city.

—Gerdes & Breitenstein, the grocers, will be prepared to buy potatoes, in any quantity, on and after Monday next, and will pay the highest cash price for the same.

—When wanting glassware and crockery, and desiring to select from a nice assortment, call at the Boston Fair store, 405 Main street. You will save about 50 cents on every dollar's worth purchased.

—Crockery in fancy sets, handsome lamps, tinware, dry goods and notions can be found at the Boston Fair store, J. Shafon, proprietor, 405 Main street. He will save you fifty cents on every dollar invested.

—Chas. Dwinell, the wide-awake landlord of the Summit House, Amherst Junction, and Bert Dwinell, one of Nelsonville's prosperous young business men, visited with their parents in this city last Monday.

—Frank Bean and Walter Cate broke camp at Bear Lake, town of Stockton, last Monday, and are again at home. They report a fine time during the few weeks they were there, with fish and game in abundance.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Karner left for a week's outing at Council Bluffs, five miles north of the city, on the banks of the Wisconsin, this morning. Chas. Cartmill and family are camping just across the stream, at Maple Beach.

—Henry Wallace and family and Mrs. G. B. Clark and family, who have been camping at Maple Beach, up the Wisconsin river, for the past month, silently folded their tents, last Monday, and returned to the stern realities of life in this city.

—W. P. Williams, of Chicago, has been in the city for a couple of days. Mr. Williams is a member of the firm of C. E. Loss & Co., brokers and contractors, and he is interested in the transfer of the Clark water power, which seems to be nearing a satisfactory solution.

—F. T. Boston, C. H. Grant, R. B. Johnson, W. J. Hillbourn and F. A. Ball spent a part of Tuesday squirrel hunting in the town of Stockton. They came home with a half bushel of grey squirrels, besides one large white one, which latter species are scarce in this part of the world.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Halliday, Will Halliday, wife and son, all of Appleton, have been visiting relatives at Plover and among friends in this city for a few days. Will has prospered very much since leaving this county a few years ago, and now holds a responsible position with the Combined Locks Paper Co.

—The marriage of Chas. A. Babcock and Miss Myra M. Davis, both of Neenah, is announced for Wednesday, Sept. 4th. Mr. Babcock is the popular secretary and treasurer of the Wisconsin River Paper Co. and the Plover Paper Company, two institutions located near this city. Miss Davis is a daughter of John R. Davis, the millionaire lumberman whose interests are at Phillips.

—A pleasant surprise party was given in honor of Miss Rena Hanson, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. S. L. Virum, 104 Portage street, last evening. Some eighteen couples of her young friends formed the surprise party, and a most enjoyable time was passed, dancing being indulged in until about two o'clock this morning. Refreshments were also served during the evening, and nothing was left undone to make the occasion a happy one.

—The front end of a drive of logs belonging to Louis Desert, of Mosinee, is now in the Stevens Point boom, and the balance are scattered along the river a few miles above. The water is so low at present, however, that they cannot be brought down, but will be as soon as another flood from Tomahawk is received. These logs, some four hundred thousand, will be sawed by Wallace & Karner, who have one hundred thousand of their own yet to saw out.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

Personal and News Items of More or Less Importance.

—Mrs. H. Mohle is visiting relatives at Aurora, Ill.

—You cannot afford to miss this year's excursion to the Dells.

—John N. Welsby is spending a few days fishing at Gills Landing.

—L. E. Fay and wife were New Richmond visitors, last Sunday.

—Special inducements at the South Side photo gallery, for a short time.

—Mrs. Lunt, of Oshkosh, visited with Mrs. Emmons Burr, last week.

—T. C. Clifford, Supt. of dining cars on the Central, was in the city yesterday.

—Mrs. E. Schulhof has been spending a few days among relatives at Madison.

—Charley, May and Maud Pier left for Oshkosh, last week, to spend a few days with relatives.

—Mrs. J. P. Potter and son were Wausau visitors last week, guests of Mrs. Jas. Rice at the lakes.

—L. J. Pierson, stenographer in Supt. Horn's office, attended a christening at Oshkosh, Sunday.

—Mrs. C. S. Hayden is visiting relatives at Ashland, Antigo and other points in Northern Wisconsin.

—When wanting a fine pair of shoes, cheap, give W. H. Trowbridge a call. Church street, South Side. 3

—Misses Nettie Stewart and Viola Potter left for the Wausau lakes, Saturday, to spend the present week.

—Mrs. Dan. Arno returned home the last of the week, after a month's visit at Ripon, Berlin and Fond du Lac.

—Mrs. Fournier, of Detroit, who has been the guest of Mrs. N. M. Lamp for a few weeks, returned home Friday.

—Geo. T. Sweetnam, one of the Central's best dispatchers, left for Waukesha, on Saturday, to accept a position in the offices there.

—Mrs. M. Gilbert and two sons, Thos. and Willie, left Tuesday morning for a week's visit with relatives and friends at Duluth, Minn.

—Geo. Stockley now fills the position of day operator at the Central freight depot, taking the place of Geo. Sweetnam, who has gone to Waukesha.

—Geo. Simons, started for Minneapolis, the last of the week, where he hopes to secure employment in one of the tinsmith establishments there.

—V. U. Ballou, of St. Paul, is taking A. J. Van Valkenburg's place as dispatcher at the Central passenger depot, during the latter's absence in Boston.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Seger and the latter's mother left for Ashland, Saturday morning, Lou. returning Monday evening, while the ladies will remain there several days.

—W. H. Trowbridge has just received a large stock of shoes, which he will sell at rock bottom prices. Store on Church street, South Side, opposite Burr & Son's store. 3

—John Degan and Miss Winifred Degan, left for Waukesha, Monday noon, to visit their daughter and sister, Mrs. A. T. Willett, for a few days, and will then go to their home at Detroit.

—Among those who left here Sunday night for the Knights Templar convalesce at Boston, Mass., were Messrs. and Mesdames R. A. Cook, C. E. Edwards, Frank Russell, S. A. Sherman and Fred. Frost of Almond.

—Miss Fannie Sawyer, after residing here during the past four years with her sister, Mrs. Dr. Southwick, left for her old home in New Hampshire, last Monday, accompanied by Dr. Southwick's little girls. They will return in September.

—Mrs. Paul Roettger, with the assistance of a number of intimate friends, celebrated another birthday anniversary, last Sunday. A few most pleasant hours were passed in the evening, and the happy occasion will not soon be forgotten by anyone present.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, Mrs. Jane Smith and James Fairchild and daughter, Violette, of Minneapolis, carried over in the city last Sunday and visited at the home of Mrs. Jessie Hansteln, while on their way to Boston to attend the convalesce of Knights Templar, commencing next week.

—Miss Hattie C. Wheat, of Hill, New Hampshire, has accepted the position of teacher in the 3d and 4th grades, 3d ward, and is now at the home of her cousin, Dr. Wheat, on Strong's avenue. The young lady has taught in the Summerville, Mass., schools for the past three years.

—Russell Hawn now holds the position of day call boy at the Central passenger depot, vice Clyde Starks, who now acts as weighmaster in the freight yards. Will Scribner is the night call boy, taking the place of Henry Worden, who is now employed as assistant cook on one of the dining cars.

—The Central company are hauling an average of 350 cars of ore each day from the mines to the docks at Ashland, and up to 6 o'clock last Monday evening they had delivered a total of 742,752 tons. Before the season closes they expect to haul between 1,100,000 and 1,200,000 tons.

NEW FALL GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY!

Consisting of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS and SHOES.

Caps for your children, all colors and styles, from 25 cents to \$1.00. Remember we are headquarters for Boys' and Children's Clothing and Shoes for school wear.

Also a large stock of Ladies' and Gent's Shoes in lace, button or congress, from \$1.00 up.

We have the best line of Men's Pants in the city. Try them. A new pair free if they rip. From \$1.00 up.

Get our prices and see our goods, as we can save you money. Goods always sold just as advertised. Respectfully,

401 Main St.

KUHL BROS.

MAKE NO MISTAKE

WHEN BUYING FLOUR!

Do Not Pay MORE OR LESS For FLOUR than you are asked for Washburn Crosby's "Gold Medal."

If you pay more, you waste your money. If you pay less, you will get inferior flour. Washburn Crosby's "Gold Medal" is just right in price and quality. Made in the famous

Washburn Flour Mills, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Capacity 13,500 Barrels Daily.

JOHN SHANNON, Mill Agent.

More Locals.

—Stevens Point has a lady photographer. Miss Alma Einbach, of Monroe, is now running the South Side photograph gallery. The best of work at living prices will be her motto. Give her a call.

—Jos. Powers, national organizer of the J. O. U. A. M., is in the city and will make this his headquarters for a time. A banquet was given in his honor by both of the local lodges, at Glover's Hall, last evening.

—A jolly party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Campbell and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Clock and son, went down to Liberty Bluff in Supt. Horn's private car, the latter part of last week, where they spent a couple of days. The gentlemen put in most of their time trout fishing, Mr. Campbell taking along his silver hook, and although the latter gentleman says their catch amounted to eighty nice large fish, it is impossible to prevail upon Mr. Clock to verify the statement.

—M. R. Warren and the three Freds, Chase, Perkins and Olin, took Saturday evening's train for Chicago, bringing their wheels with them, and after reaching the great city at 7 o'clock Sunday morning they proceeded to "take in" the sights. For upwards of eight hours they kept continually on the move, visiting all the parks and other places of interest. The only mishap they met with in their day's travels was when an officer stopped Warren from riding in one of the parks. No arrests were made, however, and the tourists reached home safe and sound Monday morning.

Pronounced a Fraud.

The following letter from F. A. Felton, now with the Curtis & Co. Manfg. Co., Chicago, written to this paper, explains itself:

"While I was at Stevens Point making my head quarters, with Hall & Brown, I fell in with a party who calls himself Dr. G. L. Hart, who claims to be a member of the Traveling Men's Association, and as such is soliciting membership. I made an application through him on March 30th, for a membership to the Traveling Men's Association, giving him \$5.00 as a fee to go with the application, and hold his receipt for the \$5.00. Since that time I have been unable to get any information from either G. L. Hart or the Association at Madison, where he claims to belong, and believe him to be a fraud of the first water, and in order that no one else may be swindled by him, you will please insert a notice for two or three weeks in your paper calling the public to look out for one Dr. G. L. Hart who is acting in the above capacity."

The Dells Excursion.

Don't forget the Dell's excursion, Saturday, Aug. 24th, via the Wisconsin Central. Fare for the round trip, including boat ride on river, \$2.00. Trains will leave this city at 7:00 A. M. For further particulars see small handbills, or call upon N. F. Phillips, agent.

Hearing Next Monday.

The hearing in the Commercial bank matter, relative to allowing the accounts of J. P. Mallick, the late receiver, was continued before Judge Webb until next Monday, the 26th inst. John H. Brennan, attorney for the petitioners, asked the court to allow them to prove what was in fact taxed by the city, whether it was bank stock or personal property of the bank. It was finally agreed that it should be by the attorneys for the receiver and petitioners stipulated that the property taxed was bank stock and not bank property.

The Humane Society.

The annual meeting of the Stevens Point Humane Society, was held last evening, in the Hesperus Club rooms. The officers present were the president, vice president, treasurer, secretary and agent. The annual report of the officers was read and accepted. This showed that a total of thirty-five complaints had been made to the society during the year, and all had been investigated. Twelve persons had been arrested, and convictions were secured in eight cases. Homes had been found for two children, and nine drunken or cruel parents had been reprimanded. Four disabled horses had been killed during this time.

Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows, each being re-elected: President—W. W. Spraggon. Vice Pres.—Dr. von Neupert, Sr. Treasurer—John W. Strope. Secretary—Irene Cobb. Asst. Sec.—Ethel Dille. Agent—Ed. Stitt. Board of Directors—A. R. Week, G. E. McDill, L. Brill, M. Cassidy, T. F. Fuller, G. L. Rogers, Chas. Simpson, G. K. Mansur, C. E. Edwards, Wm. Whiting, I. G. Monson, Amherst, Henry Grashorn, Junction City. □

Awarded
 Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR.
PRICES
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
 MOST PERFECT MADE.
 A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
 from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Gazette.
 OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.
 WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1895.

—Go to the Cheap Cash store.
 —Bargains! Bargains!! at Cheap Cash store.
 —Dr. Bischoff's dental parlors for fine fillings.
 —You can get the lowest prices at the Cheap Cash store.
 —Mrs. L. R. Lamb is visiting among Wausau friends.
 —Only \$2.00 to the Dells and return, including boat ride on the river.
 —Men's suits from \$2.50 up; good working pants 39 cents, at the Cheap Cash store.
 —Arthur Luce and Dick Fitch are Amherstites who have been in the city this week.
 —A house in firstclass condition, and two lots, for sale. Call at 111 Jefferson street. tf
 —Sewer pipe and drain tile, of all sizes, sold in carload or smaller lots by Albert V. Fetter. tf
 —Mrs. John Dignum, who has been quite ill for the past several weeks, is gradually improving.
 —The South Side Lumber Co. sell the celebrated Oshkosh sash, doors, blinds and mouldings. tf
 —Mrs. A. G. Green and Miss Mamie Peickert are visiting with their sister, Mrs. Rossmann, at Hartland.
 —See notice to contractors, signed by John E. Leary, clerk of school district No. 4, of Stockton, in this issue.
 —The Dells excursion train leaves the Wisconsin Central depot at 7 o'clock a. m., Saturday, August 24th.
 —Miss Eva Alden, of Terre Haute, Ind., and Miss Smith, of St. Joseph, Mo., are the guests of Miss Katherine Rod.
 —Miss Jessie Oster, of Two Harbors, Minn., is in the city visiting with her father, Chas. Oster, and among other relatives.
 —Remember the Cheap Cash store will not be undersold, so look there for anything in dry goods, notions, shoes, etc.
 —The regular monthly visit of O. L. Ellis will be for one week from Aug. 26th, at Schenk & Arenberg's store, 407 Main street.
 —Mrs. Geo. F. Hebard and daughter, Nellie, returned home last Saturday evening, after a pleasant visit of two weeks with friends in Minneapolis.
 —A full line of lumber of all kinds, as well as timber, lath, shingles, etc., can be found at the North Side Lumber Co. yard. They are making a specialty of the retail trade.
 —Judge Murat and wife returned from their visit at Racine, last Saturday evening, and after a couple of days in the city, the Judge is now visiting with his father in the town of Amherst.
 —When in the market for hardwood flooring, go to the South Side Lumber Co., who are agents for the celebrated C. J. L. Meyers' I. X. L. maple flooring; also all other kinds of hardwood flooring in stock. tf
 —A little son, the first born, came to Mr. and Mrs. John Martini, at an early hour last Sunday morning. The little fellow resembles his father in several respects, and all interested are exceedingly happy.

Our Clearing Sale is making August a busy month.
ANDRAE & SHAFFER CO.
 Sharp Price Cutting makes quick buyers.
Room is Wanted for display and sale of incoming **FALL ARRIVALS**. Every dollar's worth of Summer Goods must go. Piles of Summer Merchandise will have to dwindle down—disappear entirely—quickly. Wouldn't dare display or offer any if it weren't lower priced than elsewhere—anywhere.
 It is Bargains. Bargains Everywhere.
Andrae & Shaffer Co.
 Only Ten Days Longer.

—Baled hay, both wild and timothy, at Geo. J. Leonard's, Clark street.
 —If you wish anything in dry goods, get the lowest prices at the Cheap Cash store.
 —A handsome new cottage, 519 Brown street, for rent. Enquire of L. H. Moll or this office. tf
 —When wanting wall paper, paints, oils or brushes, call upon Ira L. Eldredge, 812 Ellis street.
 —Miss Ruth Cate is at home after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Cronyn, at Milwaukee.
 —White kid slippers, the finest made, can be found at the Merriam Shoe store, on Strong's avenue.
 —A fine assortment of shoes for men, women and children, at the lowest prices, at the Cheap Cash store.
 —My residence property on Clark street is offered for sale. For further particulars enquire of N. F. Phillips.
 —Miss Lizzie Rait of San Antonio, Tex., is visiting with her sisters, Mrs. John Tardiff and Miss Agnes Rait in this city.
 —Miss Nellie McCarthy, of Little Wolf, is in the city visiting at the home of her brother, J. A. McCarthy, 426 Elk street.
 —Gov. Upham was invited to be present during our Great District Fair, but writes that previous engagements compel him to decline the pleasure.
 —An informal "tea" was given at the residence of N. F. Phillips, last Friday evening, in honor of Mrs. Phillips' sister, Miss Kittie Player, of Topeka, Kas.
 —Arthur Booth, who is now running on the Chicago-Great Western R. R., with Chicago as his headquarters, spent a few hours in the city yesterday while on his way west.
 —The Wisconsin Central will sell tickets to Louisville, Ky., and return, Sept. 8th to 10th, for \$13.05, good to return up to and including Sept. 25th. Call on N. F. Phillips, agent, for full particulars. tf
 —Those who wish to attend the picnic at Cauley's grove, in Stockton, tomorrow, may go to Custer on the noon train and return either at 5 o'clock in the evening or at 1:50 in the morning. No admission is charged to the grounds.
 —Spencer Hayen, formerly editor of the Amherst Advocate, but now in charge of the law library at Madison, has been spending a couple of weeks' vacation in this city and county. Mr. Hayen graduated from the law school last June.
 —John McPhall returned to South Milwaukee, last Saturday evening, after spending the previous week at his home in this city. He reports the other Stevens Pointers there, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Doyle and family, well pleased with their present home and doing nicely.
 —E. J. Paffner, receiver of the Commercial bank, has engaged D. H. Cronyn, of Milwaukee, an expert of thirty years experience, to make a thorough investigation of the bank books. Mr. Cronyn commenced his duties last Monday, and will probably not finish his work for a month.
 —Tim. Cantwell, who went to Chicago, about six weeks ago, where he had an operation performed on his left arm, returned to the city last Saturday. The operation appears to have been a very successful one, and although Mr. Cantwell suffered greatly during the first five weeks, he is now feeling and doing nicely.
 —Luther Brown and Chas. Moshier, of Rhinelander, arrived in the city last Friday, coming down on their wheels. At Wausau they were joined by Rob. Johnson, Jr., and all three were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Raymond. All returned home Monday morning except Luther, who will remain here for a week or more.
 —Jos. Sneedaleski, a resident of the town of Plover, was arrested by Under Sheriff McGivern, last Thursday on complaint of John Gudupph, the latter charging the former with having poisoned his cow by placing poison in a biscuit and leaving it where the animal would eat it. This is denied by Snaidaleski, who says the cow was poisoned by eating potato tops that had been sprinkled with Paris green. The defendant gave bonds for his appearance before Justice Carpenter next Friday.

—Midweek clearing sale at the Cheap Cash store.
 —Plate work a specialty at Bischoff's dental parlors, over Taylor Bros.' store.
 —F. A. Engberry left for Milwaukee, last Saturday, where he spent a couple of days on business and pleasure.
 —Geo. J. Leonard is agent for the celebrated Jackson wagon. Call at his store on Clark street and look them over.
 —Frank J. Thompson is now at Ravenna, Neb., in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., who have a branch yard at the place.
 —We understand that the rink property and other real estate in the city, belonging to the Commercial bank, is offered for sale by the receiver, E. J. Paffner.
 —There will be a picnic in Bulman-ski's grove, North Side, next Sunday afternoon, to which all are cordially invited. Good order will be maintained and a firstclass time assured. 1
 —Prof. Collins was a conductor in an institute at Merrill, last week, and is at Wautoma on a similar errand this week. Prof. Sylvester is at Chippewa Falls, and Mr. Pray is at Augusta.
 —The Methodist pulpit will be occupied next Sunday by Dr. Plantz, president of Lawrence University, Appleton. In the evening the Dr. will give an address upon Christian Education.
 —If you do not feel like attending more than one fair, this fall, it should be the Great District Fair. It will suffer no extortionate charges, and all may rely upon having a pleasant and profitable time.
 —Dr. Lindores took Monday afternoon's train for Plainfield, from which place he drove over to Almond and made a professional call on H. McCallin's daughter, who has been ailing for two or three months.
 —Mr. and Mrs. E. McGlachlin will accompany the Wisconsin editorial excursionists on their trip to Salt Lake City, Utah. The excursion train will leave Chicago tomorrow evening, and the trip will take about twelve days.
 —The total expense of the recent German editorial convention in this city amounted to \$406.90. The receipts were \$151, leaving a deficiency of \$255.90, and to pay this 75 per cent. of the guarantee fund has been collected.
 —The fair is not a school-room hemmed in by four narrow walls, but in the open air, under noble trees, beneath a sky of Italian softness, smiling down upon a country as beautiful and serene as the sun ever shone upon. Come to Stevens Point during the first week in Sept.
 —The city schools will open Monday, Sept. 2d. Although this is Fair week, it is thought better to have the schools begin then than have them continue so late into the summer, and there is no doubt the Board of Education will give teachers and pupils some time to attend the Fair.
 —Chas. E. Skinner, of Adrian, Mich., is visiting with his cousins, Mrs. F. L. Dille and Miss Jessie Baker, in this city, to remain some time. Mr. Skinner is a brother of Miss Emma Skinner, a former teacher in our public schools, and he has also been fitting himself for that profession.
 —Hutter & Worzala have rented the brick building on Main street formerly occupied by Krutza's tailor shop, and next week will open up with a line of drugs, paints, oils, pictures, picture frames, etc. They also intend to carry a stock of jewelry. The head of the firm is publisher of the Rolnik newspaper, while Mr. Worzala is foreman in the office.
 —The Grand Rapids and Centralia papers score Tom Tomson and his agent, W. E. Pickrell. The latter secured advertisements for his program and then had the printing done elsewhere, by some cheap country printer, the Reporter says, "so cheap that it had no value." Tomson did not appear there, however, and it is just as well for our neighbors that he did not. They will never miss what they lost.
 —Wm. Knuth, of the town of Grant, gave bonds in the sum of \$300, last Friday, before Justice Carpenter, to keep the peace for one year. Knuth was arrested on complaint of his son, Chas., whom he attempted to assault with a pitchfork, and being prevented from doing so, swore that he would kill him at the first opportunity. The attempted assault between father and son was brought about by a family quarrel.
 —The grocery firm of Theo. Johnson & Co. dissolved partnership last Wednesday, Mr. Johnson retiring, and hereafter the business will be conducted at the old stand by John G. Docka. Theodore will probably again engage in business within a few weeks, but hasn't as yet fully decided to remain here or go elsewhere. He desires to return grateful thanks for the liberal patronage extended to the firm during the years they have been in business.

—The largest excursion out of Stevens Point this year will be to the Dells, Saturday, August 24th.
 —Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent, and on reasonable terms. Call upon J. Iverson.
 —Frank M. Leaby returned to his editorial duties at West Superior, last week, after an extended visit in the city.
 —Misses Helen and Hattie Hein, of Amherst Junction, have been guests of Mrs. Henry Bender on Brown street, for several days.
 —Krutza, the tailor, 421 Main street, second floor, has received his fall and winter goods and is ready to wait on customers.
 —Special trains will be run on the Portage branch of the Central during fair week, full particulars of which will be announced later.
 —Secretary Oster, of the Great District Fair Association, spent most of last week at Grand Rapids, Centralia and points along the Portage line.
 —Of course the crowd is going to the Dells, Saturday, August 24th when they can do so at \$2.00 for the round trip, with a boat ride on the river included.
 —We will sell you any amount of lumber, grades equal, cheaper than you can buy elsewhere in Stevens Point. Call and get our figures before buying, and we will convince you we mean just what we say.
 SOUTH SIDE LUMBER CO.
 —Miss Agnes Quinn returned to her home in Chicago, last week, after an extended visit with relatives here. She was accompanied by her nephew and niece, Willie and Isabel Leonard, and who will view the wonders of that great city for a few days.
 —Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Mieding spent a part of last week at Sheboygan, the former going to attend the Pharmaceutical convention. They were accompanied as far as Milwaukee by Miss Jarvis and Miss McCabe, who had been visiting here for some time.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Forsyth returned from Rhinelander, the middle of last week, while the former spent a few days, where Mrs. Forsyth had been there for several weeks. They were accompanied back by their niece, Miss Rose Young, who will continue her studies at the Normal School.
 —Among the list of newspaper men who attended the German editorial convention in this city, as published last week, the name of Christian Roemer, editor of the Appleton Wecker, was accidentally omitted. Mr. Roemer was accompanied by his son, who is his assistant in the business.
 —Arthur M. White, of Greenwood, Clark county, spent Thursday in this city visiting with his brother, A. R. White. Arthur is engaged in the hardware business and is prospering. Greenwood is surrounded by an excellent farming country, and he says crops were never better than they are this season.
 —Albert Lind, of Billings, Mont., spent last Thursday in this city, coming through with a train load of stock. Albert is a brother of Mrs. J. L. Jensen and left here for the west some fourteen years ago, this being his first visit to Stevens Point since that time. He went to Chicago on the night train and from there will go to either South Africa or South America.
 —A. M. Chandler, of Waupaca, a bicycle rider well known in this city, won the mile championship, at Marinette, last Saturday. The time was slow, 2:40, but the race was hotly contested and full of excitement from start to finish. The Marinette meet was a great success, many of the best riders in the country being in attendance, and the races were witnessed by large crowds each day.
 —Not the least among the attractions at the Oshkosh Fair Association will be the trotting and pacing, which will take place at their annual exposition and be conducted under the American Trotting Association. \$6,000 will be paid to winners in twelve events, with classes for everything down to 2:10j. Entry blanks, programmes and full particulars can be obtained by addressing the secretary.
 —The German editors who recently visited Stevens Point all have a good word to say for our fair city and her generous people, through the medium of their respective periodicals. The opinions as expressed by some of the writers are especially complimentary, while others speak of the convention only as a matter of news, giving its proceedings in a brief form and a mere mention of the place where it was held.
 —Colby Phonograph: The lecture of Prof. T. B. Pray, at Colby Hall, last Wednesday evening, was largely attended and was thoroughly enjoyable. The speaker took up the postal system and followed it from the time of its inception to the present time, showing many improvements that have been made in facilities for sending mail and to insure its quick delivery, also the decrease, from time to time, in rates of postage. Taken all in all the lecture was very interesting.

Twenty Cent Potatoes
 WORTH
Forty Cents a Bushel
 to feed to your live stock when steam-cooked with a **EUREKA STEAM COOKER**. Every farmer needs one of these Cookers and the John Rice & Bro. Co. sell them dirt cheap this year.

Great District Fair!
 LARGER AND GRANDER THAN EVER.
 STEVENS POINT, WIS.,
 Sept. 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, '95.
 As some people may have a wrong conception of what our Fair is, we wish it to be known that it is an institution belonging to the people. Whatever good comes from it, will be for them, and not for its officers and managers, who are merely the people's agents in transacting the business. To stay away from the fair, or not to aid in making it big and grand, hurts only the people and their cause, for the greater success of the exhibition, the greater the benefit to the people, as you must remember that each and every person interested in the growth and progress of Central Wisconsin has as much interest in the success of the fair as any of its stockholders or officers, who are giving it their time and attention without compensation.
 The officers will do their utmost to give the people such an advanced and novel exhibition as yet has never been witnessed upon the grounds. It will be their aim to so change everything that the fair will not appear to be a stale and worn-out repetition of the efforts of former years, but a live, progressive show, abounding in fresh and novel sights.
 The speed program arranged for our coming meeting is bound to bring together the largest field of horses ever seen on our grounds, and every race will be close and exciting.
 We desire to call especial attention to the Bicycle Races, which, owing to the value of the prizes to be contested for, are bound to bring together all of the "crack" riders of the state.
 To add to the excitement, Prof. McMillan, the world renowned aeronaut, will each afternoon, give a balloon ascension, accompanied by his dog, each descending in separate parachutes; a most novel exhibition.
 Don't forget the **Reduction in Prices**: Adults 35 cents; Children 10 cents.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK
 —OF—
Boys' & Children's Clothing,
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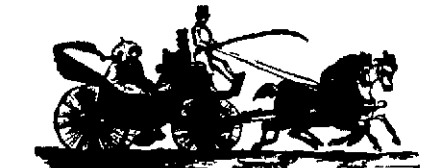
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TIMID MEN'S ERRORS.

THEY SUFFER A GREAT DEAL FROM
A MISTAKEN NOTION.

A Typical American Said to Be Mar-
velously Resourceful—Timid Men Do Not
Often Assume the Noble Absorbing Pa-
ssion in Women.

We are timid at all times, but some men
seem born especially timid and grow more
so the longer they live. Unless they make
a bold stand against their inclinations in
this respect, they are not likely to increase
their little stock of self-esteem, and they
are fortunate if they gain a livelihood.

The writer has cause to remember one of
his attacks of timidity. He had embarked,
not too wisely, in a stock exchange specu-
lation with an acquaintance. That same
evening he hurried to the latter's house
and said he was so tortured by anxiety
that he would like to be out of the enter-
prise. The other laughed and said that he
would take all the risks if he might have
all the profits. He there and then guaran-
teed the writer against loss, on condition
that he would be satisfied with the return
of his original investment. The result was
that the timid man stood where he was,
and the other made 50 percent on the pur-
chase.

Unless he struggles hard against his in-
stincts, the timid man is bound to have to
suffer a deal of despair, if only in the earn-
ing of bread and cheese. He is apt to get
into a groove and think that because he is
there he is safe and snug for life. He
makes no allowance for the accidents of
existence just because it frightens him to
imagine they may occur to him. And so
when, through no fault of his own, he is
thrown out of employment, it is as if the
world were suddenly turned upside down.

Contrast him with the typical American
whose determination and resource are mar-
velous to some of the rest of us. This gen-
tleman, having failed as a printer, turns
hopefully to a farm, and if that also works
out badly consoles himself with the thought
that he is cut out for trade and straight-
away takes a shop.

We once knew a city magnate who ten-
dered us words of great comfort upon oc-
casion. "My boy," he said, "the best step
I ever made in my career was a downward
step. I was getting \$120 a year, but I
liked not the faint prospect of that office.
I therefore joined Messrs. B— on \$70 a
year." Thirty years afterward this gen-
tleman was "Messrs. B—" himself,
with thousands a year income. The thing
for the timid man to do is to impress upon
himself one important truth. He fancies
that he is quite extraordinarily timid and
humble; that hardly any one can be found
so unfortunately endowed. But it is noth-
ing of the kind. The majority of men are
innately timid. Call it supremely cautious,
if you will. Perceiving, however, that you
are undoubtedly timid, other men im-
mediately assume an air of audacity,
which deceives you if it does not deceive
themselves. A certain brave man who
lived for years among the Maoris, before
they were anything like civilized, says of
courage: "I don't believe in it at all nor
ever did, but there is something far better,
which has carried me through several seri-
ous scrapes with ease and safety—I mean
the appearance of courage. If you have
this, you may drive the world before you."

This is comforting and more than plausi-
ble. Experience confirms the truth of it.
So do Lord Wolsey and other men who
have had to do with soldiers in time of
battle. So, too, does Emerson, the quiet
thinker and unraveler of the tangled roots
of the mind.

"Always do what you are afraid to do,"
says Emerson, quoting some one else. And
again: "Every man is actually weak and
apparently strong. To himself he seems
weak, to others formidable. You are
afraid of Grim, but Grim also is afraid of
you."

Words like these ought to the timid
man, not yet enlightened about his neigh-
bors, to be worth much, perhaps millions,
perhaps the premiership in England.

The unenlightened timid man is over-
whelmed with fear when he does some-
thing that seems likely to land him in
difficulties. He would rather hide his head
in a bag than face the trouble. But here,
also, if we will only see it, he may have his
profit as well as his monetary loss. As
Ernest Renan reminds us, "He who can
commit blunders with impunity is always
certain to succeed."

A roughish road to success, though, and
not the one to be immediately recommended
if an easier offers.

As may be supposed, upon a fair knowl-
edge of feminine nature, with women the
timid man is likely to win no great regard.
They may love him, of course, especially
the stronger among them, who see in him
their ordained complement and mate. But
nothing is less likely to induce in them
the noble absorbing passion which the best
of women oftentimes feel for the bold and
determined man.

The timid man who tries to be content-
ed with his inborn timidity looks, when
suddenly married, like a small cockerel try-
ing to nestle under the wings of a some-
what assuming hen. It may be comfortable
for him, but it certainly isn't dignified.

If men are to be deceived by the appear-
ance of courage in other men, it ought not
to be difficult for a man to deceive a woman
also. Nor is there anything very shame-
ful about such deceit, for it is only by
constant practice of it that we can get near
to the real virtue of courage, of which at
first our efforts at valor are but the phan-
toms.

"It's just the jumping in that I didn't
like the first time," a man who had been
the means of saving four persons from
drowning in canals at different times said
to the writer.

He was a hero because he declined to be
deterred by his physical disinclination for
a sudden plunge into cold, dirty water.
Otherwise he would have been a coward.
—Household Words.

From an Orthodox Standpoint.

In the east truth is everything, man is
nothing. It must not be popularized or
preached. It has always been hidden away
in obscure places, kept out of the reach of
the multitude. Every one is familiar with
the terrible penalties prescribed in the law
books (dharma shastras) for those who
without warrant should come to know it.
The publication of books containing it is a
novelty, unsanctioned, indefensible from
the orthodox standpoint. Before printing
was introduced the palm leaf books be-
longing to saint and scholar were cast into
the tank or they died, lest they should
fall into unworthy hands.—Contemporary
Review.

A Good Goon.

"Papa!"
"What is it, Johnny?"
"I read a poem in my school reader
which spoke of 'dogs of high degree.'"
"Well!"
"Papa, does that mean Skye terriers?"
—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

VALUE OF TRIFLES IN HISTORY.

Results of Incidents in Careers of Well
Known People.

Thorwaldsen, the great Dutch sculptor,
after working for more than four months,
unrecognized in Rome, determined to de-
spair to return home and lay down the
sculptor's chisel forever. A chance error
by a careless clerk in drawing his passport
detained him 24 hours. During that in-
terval of waiting Mr. Hope walked into
the studio, admitted his "Jason" in clay and
aroused the desponding Dane's hope by
ordering a copy in marble.

Thorwaldsen unpacked his tools and
never afterward in his long career lacked
patronage.

Rachel, the great tragedienne, was, when
a child, a street singer and as such might
have passed into womanhood and old age
had not a party of critics dining together
chanced to hear her loud, clear voice be-
neath their window. They observed the
child's wonderful face and eyes and in a
kindly spirit aroused perhaps by the wine
they had drunk proposed to her protectors
to place her in the conservatory as a pupil.

Sir Walter Raleigh would probably have
remained out of favor with the court had
Elizabeth on her walk to the Tower chanced
to take a path less muddy. Every reader
of history knows the story of how the gal-
lant Sir Walter spread his cloak beneath
the royal feet and was rewarded with his
sovereign's smile and speedy restoration
to favor.

Potemkin, the favorite of Catherine II
and founder of the powerful Russian fam-
ily which bears his name, would doubtless
have remained an obscure soldier had not
a trivial incident—a chance, in fact—
changed his destiny. After Catherine had
deposed her weak husband and herself as-
sumed the scepter she was accustomed to
parade the streets of St. Petersburg at the
head of her troops. One day Potemkin
noticed that her sword bore no knot. He
boldly stepped forward, braving the knout
for his insubordination, and offered his
The czarina accepted it, and struck by the
handsome lieutenant asked his name and
regiment and if he would not like to serve
her in the palace.—Chicago Tribune.

PARIS CHURCH BELLS.

When They Are Rung and In What an
Old Fashioned Manner.

The ringing of the church bells in Paris,
whether upon religious or civic occasions,
is regulated not by the church authorities,
but by those of the lay or municipal gov-
ernment. The mayor of each arrondisse-
ment has the right to make use of the bells
of his precinct on certain specified oc-
casions, within the restrictions of the gen-
eral municipal edict controlling both the
religious and the civil ringings. The ec-
clesiastical authorities are not permitted
to ring their bells before 4 o'clock in the
morning or after 9 in the evening from
Easter to the 31st of October; nor before 5
in the morning or after 8 in the evening
from Nov 1 to Easter. The only excep-
tion to this rule is Christmas night.

However, owing not so much to these
restrictions as to the cost of ringing the
bells, particularly the chimies, these are not
heard nearly so often or so generally in
Paris as in some other capitals, notably
Rome, and when the Parisian chimies do
sound, they are not always to be commended
for tone and time. This, in its turn,
may be attributed to the old fashioned
method of hanging and ringing the bells
of Saint Sulpice.

These bells are not rung by means of
ropes and levers, as is the modern cus-
tom. They are so balanced on their hang-
ings that even the largest can be set swing-
ing by a direct application of man force,
and with such vivacity of motion that the
clapper strikes with sharp regularity, then
immediately rebounds without dendering
the vibration of sound. The largest bell of
Saint Sulpice weighs 6,000 kilos, or up-
ward of 15,000 pounds, and requires four
men to ring it. The great burden of
Notre Dame weighs 16,000 kilos and re-
quires eight men.—Paris Illustration.

Bonaparte's Horrible Suggestion.

As a votary at the shrine of science Na-
poleon believed in the lawfulness of sui-
cide, and he now coldly suggested murder
to his surgeon general, hinting that an
overdose of opium would end the suffer-
ings of those plague stricken men who
would have to be abandoned. It was long
believed that such a dose actually had
been administered to the 60 or more who
were left behind. But the conclusive evi-
dence that the report was false is in the
fact that when Sir Sidney Smith occupied
Yafa the sufferers were still alive. Na-
poleon to the last defended the suggestion as
proper, though he falsely denied having
made it himself and untruthfully declared
at St. Helena that he had delayed three
days to protect the dying patients. With
cynical good nature, he told the fine story
of how the noble French physician Des-
genettes (who, in spite of his conviction
that the plague was contagious, had al-
ready inoculated himself with the disease
in order to allay the panic of the terror
stricken soldiers) had rejected the criminal
suggestion, replying that a physician's
profession was to save, not to destroy, hu-
man life.—Professor Sillars' "Life of Na-
poleon" in Century.

The Modern Aristocrat.

"I hate Brown," said the shipping clerk.
"Oh, you mustn't mind him," replied
the cashier.

"But he is the most disagreeable man I
ever knew."

"I admit that, but you mustn't pay any
attention to it."

"How can I help it, when he is so over-
lastingly dictatorial? He never requests
anything, but always demands it."

"Well, that's quite natural."

"But there's no reason why he should
be so haughty and insulting. He acts like
an autocrat."

"Still, it isn't exactly his fault."

"Why not?"

"Well, he's always been used to being
obeyed."

"How do you know?"

"Why, I know he was a janitor of a flat
building for six years."—Chicago Post.

Stammered In Both.

A young gentleman who stutters slight-
ly graduated at a military school of which
the discipline is very strict.

During his course he made a fine record,
but on one occasion a careless error in
writing made fair to cost him a portion of
his vacation. He sought the principal of
the school, who, after reprimanding him
and for his carelessness, told him he
must take his punishment.

"But, colonel," the boy replied, "I stam-
mered in writing as well as in talking."
He took his vacation as usual.—Boston
Budget.

Identifying Him.

Hoax—There goes a man who contrib-
utes to the support of hundreds of people.
Joax—A philanthropist, eh?
Hoax—No; a manufacturer of artificial
legs.—Philadelphia Record.

ARE WOMEN ONLY CHILDREN?

Reasons For Believing Them to Be Cases
Of Arrested Development.

Deception and ruse in woman, far more
than in man, have become a habit of
thought and speech. A series of conditions—
social, intellectual and physiological—
have forced this habit upon her as a means
of self defense. Woman's religious nature
is stronger than man's. She possesses in a
marked degree the qualities of reverence,
dependence, devotion, trust and fidelity.
Fear and timidity are feminine qualities,
while faith is so natural to woman that
she is disposed to credulity rather than to
skepticism. From her mental differences
the doctrine of woman's inferiority receives
no support. But here again, as in her
physical peculiarities, woman approaches
the child type.

The hypothesis that woman approxi-
mates to the primitive rather than to the
child type, that she represents arrested de-
velopment, may be said to receive a certain
amount of confirmation from her mental
traits. That women are less modified men-
tally and are more alike than men also ar-
gues for arrested development. But in
many of her mental traits woman departs
farther than man from the savage type.
In her moral qualities she represents high-
er evolution. This is notably true in re-
spect to her altruism, charity, sympathy
and pity. It has been shown by Geddes
and Thomson, Fouillies and others, that in
many of the lower and simpler orders of
animals the female is larger than the male.
This is true, with exceptions, throughout
the animal world as high as the amphi-
bians and is in close logical connection
with certain other important differences
between the sexes. These, observed also
best among the lower orders, are as follows:
The male is active, restless, agile. The fe-
male is passive and quiescent. She has
lower temperature, greater longevity and
a larger fund of vitality. Her birth is the
accomplishment of conditions of better
nourishment. The male is katabolic, rep-
resenting the expenditure of energy, indi-
vidualism, variation and progress. The fe-
male is anabolic, representing economy and
the building up, conserving and re-
productive functions. She is nearer to and
more representative of the race.

Again, if it should be shown that wom-
an consciously resembles the infant in
body and mind, very unwarranted infer-
ences might be drawn from this. It is
true that the infant of the human species
has certain curious points of resemblance
to the lower animals, notably the ape, but it
is equally true that the infant ape has cer-
tain marked resemblances to the human
species which the adult ape does not have.
By analogy we may infer that the human
infant has closer resemblance to the more
highly developed being of the future than
the human adult has, and if woman is
more like the child than man is then she
is more representative of the future being.
The matter, in fact, reduces itself prob-
ably to this—that woman, like the child,
represents the race type, while man represents
those variable qualities by which mankind
adapts itself to its surroundings.—Popular
Science.

Better Than Taking a City.

What in an ordinary mortal would pass
for a bit of decent behavior is often taken
for an act of extraordinary and shining
virtue when it is performed by some great
man, say a king or an emperor. If such a
potentate, in old times at least, got angry
without cutting off somebody's head, he
was esteemed a model of gentleness and
forbearance.

An emperor of the dynasty of the Liangs,
according to a Chinese writer, was out
shooting one day and saw a flock of ducks
settle in a field not far ahead of him. This
Chinese emperor was particularly fond of
killing ducks, though he was obliged to
do it with a bow and arrow instead of a
shotgun. In the present case he stepped
forward, drew his bow and was just ready
to let fly, when a peasant happened to
cross the field directly between him and
the birds.

The royal attendants cried out to him,
but meantime the ducks took alarm and
were off. The emperor was very angry,
and vowed he would shoot the peasant.
Then one of his ministers did a brave and
noble thing.

"Your majesty," said he, "do not kill a
man because game is wanting. A king
must not be as savage as the beast that he
hunts."

It was excellent advice, and the best
part of the story is that the emperor ac-
cepted it and neither shot the peasant nor
out off his minister's head. He recovered
from his anger, and when he reached his
palace he said:

"I have had a very successful day, for
instead of bringing home a good bag I
have had a good lesson."—Youth's Com-
panion.

Modern Arms and Gettysburg.

At Gettysburg, in July, 1863, had the
Federal troops been armed with the rifle
now being issued to the United States in-
fantry and with the present improved
field guns, Pickett's heroic band in the
charge on the third day would have been
under fire from start to finish and the fire
of massed infantry, combined with breech-
loading cannon, would probably have de-
stroyed every man in the assaulting lines.
Pickett's right, when formed for the
charge, was 1,800 yards from the Union
lines, and the magazine rifle sight is gradu-
ated, it will be remembered, to 1,900 yards.
With the weapons then in use the Federals
did not open with artillery on the charg-
ing southern troops until they were with-
in 1,100 yards of their lines, and their in-
fantry did not fire until they were within
a much closer range. In the war between
China and Japan it was stated that a ball
fired from a Japanese rifle called the mu-
rata, similar to the United States mag-
azine rifle, struck a Chinese three-quarters
of a mile away in the knee and crushed it
to atoms.—"The Future of War," by
General Fitch Hugh Lee, in Century.

A Trick of the Trade.

The other day two well known dramatic
authors were walking down Oxford street,
when one observed the other's portrait in
several photographers' windows and ex-
pressed his astonishment at the notoriety
which had evidently been won by his
friend, whose "counterfeit presentment"
was thus exhibited prominently for sale.

"How is this?" he remarked anxiously.

"How are you as large as life, while I
can't see my likeness anywhere?"

"Let me explain to you how it's done,"
said his companion. "I send my secretary
to buy a copy once a week at each of those
shops, and by the photographers, who do not
know him by sight, keep the photos in
their windows in hopes of the 'public' con-
tinuing to purchase."—London Tit-Bits.

His Wheel Exercise.

Mr. Henpeck—I'm thinking to buy a bi-
cycle on tak' come outdoor exercise.

Mrs. Henpeck—Yell bicycle nothing
about it. Yell tak' the woman out in the
perambulator on the Saturday afternoon.
That'll give ye outdoor exercise.—Glasgow
Herald.

Fun for the Children

Cut out three of these winged trade marks,
which will appear in this paper, and
send them to the manufacturers of

Willimantic Star Thread

With your address, and a two cent stamp. In return, you will receive
a beautiful set of paper doll dresses in colors, for girls and boys, and an
instruction book on thread and sewing. Willimantic Spool Cotton is
best for machine sewing or hand sewing. Ask the dealer for it.

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in five minutes. Treats all curable medical
and surgical diseases.

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Lung Diseases, including Early Consumption,
Bronchitis, Asthma, Constitutional Catarrh,
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Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Bright's Dis-
ease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder and
Chronic Female Diseases. All nervous af-
fections—with symptoms of dizziness, con-
fusion of ideas, loss of sleep, forgetfulness, etc.
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growth in children and all wasting diseases
in adults.

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Chronic Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat,
Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary
Organs, Hemorrhoids (Piles), treated
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cess in mature years and other causes pro-
ducing some of the following effects, such as
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haustion which unfits the victim for business
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saving the patient the annoyance and em-
barrassment of local treatment.

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Glasses ground to order to correct Astigmatism, Weak Eyes, etc.

Office, 109-111 Strong's Ave.

Over Taylor Bros. drugstore.

Stevens Pt., Wis. Hours, 9 to 11, 1 to 5, 7 to 8.

NELS RETON,

OPTICIAN.

At Reton Bros. & Co.'s Jewelry Store.

Examinations Free. All Work Guaranteed.

Stevens Point, Wis.

DRS. HADCOCK & ROOD,

Dentists.

Graduates Ohio College Dental Surgery.

Office in First National Bank Bldg., 2nd floor.

STEVENS POINT, WIS.

GEO. M. HOULEHAN,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Office over Post Office.

STEVENS POINT, WIS.

Office hours from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Gold and Silver Fillings, Crown and Bridge work a specialty.

DR. JESSE SMITH,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Office over R. H. Butterfield & Co.'s Real Estate Office.

Hayes' Process of Anaesthesia or Hypnotism used in the extraction of teeth.

Both painless and harmless.

STEVENS POINT, WIS.

DR. F. A. NORTON,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Treats all diseases of Domestic Animals.

All calls promptly attended, day or night, either in the city or from the surrounding country.

Office at residence in the H. J. Moon house on Main street, two doors east of George St.

Headquarters at Taylor Bros. Drug Store, Strong's Avenue.

DR. J. R. WARD,

VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.

Graduate of Honor, Toronto Veterinary College. Late Inspector United States Government.

Calls Night and Day promptly attended to. Charges very reasonable.

Office and Residence at the ARLINGTON HOUSE. Telephone 24.

Piano Tuning.

ELLIOTT L. MARTIN,

Expert Piano & Organ Tuner.

Address, 114 Third Street.

STEVENS POINT, WIS.

THOS. C. RUSSELL,

OF OSHKOSH.

PIANO TUNER.

Leave orders at Reton Bros. & Co.'s Jewelry Store, Main street, Stevens Point.

J. Iverson's

is headquarters for everything in the line of

WATCHES, CLOCKS.

Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Optical Goods, Organs, Pianos, Sewing Machines.

Give us a call and get prices, which you will find lower than the lowest. New goods arriving daily.

A Broken Back

Just as yours will be if you continue using poor soap.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

makes wash-day as easy as any other day. Lessens the labor, makes the clothes white, and does no damage. Thousands of women say so—surely they are not all mistaken. Sold everywhere. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, - Chicago.

Legals.

[First pub. Aug. 14, -8 w., 7ins.]

SUMMONS—Circuit Court, Portage County.

Charles Applebee, plaintiff, vs. Anna Applebee, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served on you.

F. J. CARPENTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address: Stevens Point, Portage County, Wis.

[1st pub. Aug. 7th, -1ns. 4.]

PROBATE NOTICE—State of Wisconsin.

County Court for Portage County—in Probate. In the matter of the will of Mary Anna Simons, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular term of the County Court, to be held in and for said county, at the Court House, in the city of Stevens Point, in said county, on the first Tuesday (being the 3d day) of September, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following matter will be heard and considered: The application of Victor Gross to admit to probate the last will and testament of Mary Anna Simons, late of the city of Stevens Point, in said county, deceased, and for letters testamentary thereon to be issued to said petitioner.

July 30th, 1895. By Order of the Court, JOHN A. MURAT, County Judge.

[1st pub. Aug. 14th, -1ns. 7.]

SUMMONS—Circuit Court, Portage County.

Carrie E. Pouse, plaintiff, vs. William E. Pouse, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin, to the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is herewith served on you.

RAYMOND J. MOSELEY & PARK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

P. O. Address: Stevens Point, Portage County, Wis.

Drink

the Celebrated

Phoenix

Club

Rye.

Martin Moylan,

Sole Agent,

Stevens Point, Wis.

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

For Lots, Houses, Wild and Improved Lands, &c.,

RESIDENCE OF

R. H. BUTTERFIELD & CO.

To the Farmers.

When in want of anything in the line of lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, call on the South Side Lumber Co. and look over their stock, get their figures, and be convinced it is to your interest to deal with them. Our stock is all dry, and we will not be undersold on any item, no matter how small the amount. Call and look over our large stock of cedar and pine shingles.

Yours truly,

SOUTH SIDE LUMBER CO.

Diseases unfriendly to woman are positively cured by Dr. Sawyer's Pastilles. Ask your druggists for a free sample package. It heals and cures. Sold by R. H. Mieding & Co.

Ladies—Dr. Sawyer's Pastilles are effective for female weakness, pain on top of the head and lower part of the neck. It strengthens and cures. Sold by R. H. Mieding & Co.

Children with pale, bluish complexion, indicating the absence of the red corpuscles in the blood should take Dr. Sawyer's Ukatine. Sold by R. H. Mieding & Co.

Pale, thin, bloodless people should use Dr. Sawyer's Ukatine. It is the greatest remedy in the world for making the weak strong. Sold by R. H. Mieding & Co.

Experience and money cannot improve Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure, because it radically cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint and Kidney difficulty. Sold by R. H. Mieding & Co.

Dr. A. P. Sawyer:—I have had Rheumatism since I was 20 years old, but since using your Family Cure have been free from it. It also cured my husband of the same disease.

Mrs. Robt. Connelly, Brooklyn, Iowa.

Sold by R. H. Mieding & Co.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

I am now prepared to take orders for coal for the coming season, the same to be delivered at any time after the 1st of August. The patronage of the public is solicited. Come and see me before placing your orders. Now is the time to buy.

A. G. GREEN.

Meat Markets.

MAIN STREET

MEAT MARKET.

A. G. GREEN, Proprietor.

We will keep constantly on hand a full and complete supply of

Fresh, Smoked and Salt Meats

HAM, BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, POULTRY, FRESH FISH, &c.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, and they will find our stock always new and fresh.

Highest cash price paid for furs, hides and pelts.

THIRD STREET

MEAT MARKET

V. BELACH, Prop.

STEVENS POINT, WISCONSIN.

Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats, also Bologna and Fresh Sausages.

Shop on Third Street, between Main and Clark Street.

JOHN F. SHEA & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Fresh & Salt Meats,

Poultry, Game, &c.

Orders from abroad given prompt attention, and those in the city are varied promptly.

411 Main St., Stevens Point.

Nicholas Miller,

—PROPRIETOR—

SOUTH SIDE MEAT MARKET

The Choicest Meats, Sausage, Etc., always on hand.

Shop on Division Street, south of Glover Brick Block, South Side.

DR. L. DERDIGER,

Oculist Optician

Will be in Stevens Point, at the established office at JACOBS HOUSE,

Every Six Weeks—Watch for Date.

OSHKOSH AND OPTHALMIC INSTITUTE

WIS.

Dr. Derdiger, the Eye Specialist and President of the Wisconsin Optical and Ophthalmic Institute, treats diseases of the eye by the best method known to modern science. Straightens cross-eyes in children without an operation, inserts artificial glass eyes without pain, fits spectacles and has glasses ground for all defects of vision. Can refer you to many prominent people in this city and vicinity whom he has treated with great success.

Consultation in English, German and Polish, FREE.

Permanent Office, 157 and 159 Main St.

Banks.

The First National Bank,

Stevens Point, Wis.

Capital \$50,000. Surplus, \$25,000.

A. R. WHEE, President.

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W. B. REILLY, Cashier.

J. W. DUNHAM, Assistant Cashier.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care. Collections made on all accessible points.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Of Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Capital, \$100,000.

State Depository. County Depository. City Depository.

G. E. McDILL, Cashier. R. C. RUSSELL, Pres. R. E. JOHNSON, Asst. LOUIS BRILL, V. P.

Accounts of Firms and Individuals received on the most favorable terms consistent with sound and conservative banking. Interest paid on time deposits. Drafts, money orders and letters of credit sold on all countries in the world.

Soft shades of gray steal o'er the way,
And then, so calmly, gently fall,
And golden rays in the far west stray
With a rumble over all.
When these soft rays so softly stray
O'er the hills and wooded dells,
Then deep in my heart I hear a cry
Like distant vespers bells.
—Annie E. Quill in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

TRIUMPHS OF CIVILIZATION.

One of Them Exemplified by an Incident in a Restaurant.

I sat in a well known and popular restaurant not long ago, and my sympathies went out to a couple seated near me.

Their table was laid for six, and very inviting it looked with its wickered chair, appetizing olives and rolls and snowy cloth and napkins, with a half dozen wine-glasses at each plate.

But the rest of the party did not arrive. Ten minutes passed, and then the wife said:

"George, I am simply starving to death, and I cannot wait any longer. I must eat a roll anyway."

"No, no!" interposed her husband.

"Don't do that! You'll spoil your appetite, and it's a specially good dinner, you know. They'll be here directly."

But our party had gone from little neck clams to soup, and from soup to lobster, yet the impolite quartet did not put in an appearance.

Then the husband rose and seized his hat.

"I'll go out and look for them," he said nervously, "for something must have happened. They surely wouldn't keep a dinner waiting like this."

So he disappeared, and the moment he was out of sight the wife seized a roll, broke it apart, buttered and devoured it with a famished air.

Then she brushed away all the telltale crumbs and sat with an innocent face until her husband arrived.

He came back alone and wearing a mighty frown.

"This is absurd," he said, "and there's no excuse for it. He knew the time and place perfectly. Here, waiter, bring us clams and soup for two."

"No, no," interposed the wife. "We mustn't be ill bred because they are. We'll wait a little while longer. If I can do it, you can surely!"

"That's true," replied the innocent husband, gazing at her in admiration. "Annie, you're a trump, and no mistake, and you ate such a light luncheon too."

"Well, I should say I did," was the response, delivered with a Spartan air.

Here the wicked ones arrived, and there was a scraping of chairs, a babble of talk, a trottling of sleeves and skirts, and then I heard:

"I hope we haven't kept you waiting?"

To which the hostess responded as she held herself back from springing, panther-like, upon the first course:

"Why, not at all!"

Talk about the triumphs of civilization!

—Polly Pry in New York Recorder.

Cromwell's Liberty of Conscience.

Certain Englishmen have been grossly intolerant, but at heart the nation has, we believe, always been tolerant—tolerant, that is, not to limit the action of the human mind or to constrain the conscience. Here Cromwell was prophetically typical. He first put into tangible shape England's ideal of religious liberty—an ideal slowly and painfully but resolutely pursued since his time. Nothing could be better put than his words on toleration: "Every sect saith, Oh, give me liberty. But give him it, and to his power, he will not yield it to anybody else. Liberty of conscience is a natural right, and he that would have it ought to give it."

On another occasion he says, even more definitely, "I desire from my heart—I have prayed for it—I have waited for the day to see union and right understanding between the godly people—Scots, English, Jews, gentiles, Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, and all." Were we to give all Cromwell's utterances on the subject of toleration, we should fill our columns. We will, however, add one more example: "I meddle not," he says, "with any man's conscience. As for the people, what thoughts they have in matters of religion in their own breasts I cannot reach, but shall think it my duty, if they walk honestly and peaceably, not to cause them in the least to suffer for the same." —Saturday Review.

Wanted—More Like Her.

It was a Chevy Chase car. She was tall and broad in proportion. Her gown was very tight and her diamond earrings very large and sparkling. She sat near the end of the seat, and she might have moved along to make room for somebody else, but she didn't. She simply sat and stared laughingly ahead. There was a tiny little mouse colored woman standing, and the sight of the bedlamoned one made her nervous. You could see her very toes twitch. At length she leaned over with great politeness:

"Pardon me, madam," she said, "but have you paid for two seats?"

The stout woman was speechless.

"Oh," went on the mouse colored one. "I thought you had. Please move along, then."

And the other moved, but I feel sure she had apoplexy when she got out of that car. You could see it coming on.—Washington Post.

Dangerous Rat Poison.

A favorite method of killing the huge rats that infest the lumber camps in northern Pennsylvania is rather hazardous to the lumbermen themselves. They catch a big rattlesnake alive, hold it to the ground by putting a forked stick across its back, and then place in front of it a piece of calf's liver. The rattler is teased, and in its anger bites the meat over and over again. In fact, all of its poison is thus injected into the liver, which is then put where the rats can get it. In a Potter county camp 18 rats were killed in one night by nibbling at snake poisoned meat. —Detroit Free Press.

The Barber's Advice.

Joachim, the violinist, once entered a smart London hairdresser's to get his very plentiful locks cut. He wears them rather long behind, and intimated as much to the barber, whereupon that astute person replied: "I would not wear it too long, sir. If you do, you'll look just like one of them fiddling chaps." —London Gentlewoman.

The memory of a beloved mother will often warm the heart and sway the life of a strong man as her presence never did when, as a boy, she yearned over him.

Huxley's tables of the weights of man show that the human body is made up of 18 different elements, of which five are gases and eight solids.

To say little and perform much is the characteristic of a great man.

Two Remarkable Long Distance Transmissions of Power.

There are two remarkable long distance transmissions of power in successful operation in the United States, though neither is an electric transmission, and each differs materially from the other. One is the transmission of oil by pipe line from the natural oilfields of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania to tide water, a distance of over 400 miles. The other is the transmission of natural gas, also by pipe line, from the Indiana fields to the city of Chicago, a distance of about 130 miles.

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There are 12 pumping stations along this line, situated about 35 miles apart. The pumps operate at a pressure of about 1,000 pounds per square inch, and the capacity of the line is about 30,000 barrels a day.

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ARIZONA INDIANS.

Names of the Various Tribes and the Habits of Each.

An Arizona correspondent of the San Diego Union gives the following definitions of the names of various Indian tribes in that wild and woolly territory and the habits of each:

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The Yavapais are mountain Indians, in the northern part of the territory, in Yavapai county; the Hualapais are a mountain tribe on the Santa Maria; the Supais are a remnant of the cliff dwellers, near the canyons of the Colorado river; the Cocopas (Water Indians) are on the Colorado river in eastern San Diego county and Mexico; the Navajoes (knifers) are in the northern part of Arizona and New Mexico.

Rules to Follow.

Prodigious as are the manuals of etiquette issued in these days, nobody with a kind heart, a desire to please, and the merest rudiments of knowledge of the simplest social responsibilities need worry about their "manners." The self respect that a good conscience and self reliance give will keep you from pushing and intruding. As for "rules of conduct," pooh! You need hardly bother about any that your own sense does not suggest. Arbitrary rules of etiquette, such as concern the proper way to shake hands, the number of cards to be left at a reception, the way to turn out your toes, and the special greeting that is the current fad—all these rules are liable to change from season to season, vary in different localities and mean very little anyhow. A handshake that is the result of cordial intent can never be rude nor ill done. Bad temper is always ill bred. Conduct of any kind that puts others to distress is always "bad manners," irrespective of age or to dignity that office or high achievement confers is always hopeless rudeness, and your own heart will tell you that.—New York Advertiser.

Boston Signs.

There is no end to the literature of amusing signs, even in Boston, where erudition undoubtedly extends to the commercial classes. There is a "homemade bakery" on a certain street which continually excites the Listener's interest as to what a factory made bakery may be. But this establishment is no funnier than the "painless dental parlor" on another street, which makes us feel glad that the "parlor" suffers no pain, no matter what the dentist's patients may have to endure. But perhaps the climax is capped by the sign of the Cambridge cobbler, who announces, "Tap your boots while you wait for 50 cents."

Some poor chaps could have large numbers of boots tapped while they wait for the half dollar that never comes.—Boston Transcript.

New Theory For Heat.

A new book advances the theory that the heat of the sun is not due to combustion or contraction, but to the storage of electricity supplied it from space and from all the orbs of which it is the center. The author holds that space is pervaded with attenuated vapor or gases, chiefly aqueous, and that the planets act as enormous induction machines, generating electricity from the ocean of vapor.—Chicago Tribune.

The evergreen habit of the holly has given point to a Scotch proverb, which defines an inveterate liar as one "who only tells lies when the holly is green."

"Teeth inserted without gas," as the fellow who owned a savage dog inscribed on a board outside his garden gate.

Music is a prophecy of what life is to be.—Mrs. L. M. Child.

Somebody Knows Every Word That Napoleon Said to Napoleon III.

An Austrian military officer, who has held important posts in Europe, but is now a resident of this city, told a reporter recently a story illustrative of the effectiveness of the Russian secret police. The anecdote, which is of sufficient importance to deserve a place in history, is, according to the narrator, true of his own personal knowledge and likewise has never been published before.

"In the year 1871," said the officer, "after the downfall of Napoleon III, Mr. Curtin, the United States ambassador (special envoy) to St. Petersburg, visited London, and received while there an invitation to visit the deposed French emperor, who resided then in Chislehurst. Accepting the invitation, Mr. Curtin was a long time alone with Napoleon, quietly entering into a political discussion with him.

"You are very intimate with Prince Gortchakof (the Russian chancellor), said Napoleon. 'Have you any objection to telling me his real sentiments concerning the restoration of the French imperial throne?'

"I certainly know Prince Gortchakof's ideas upon the subject," replied Mr. Curtin, "but I'm not at liberty to mention them."

"I understand your position perfectly," said the emperor, "and I am very much obliged to you."

"Prince Gortchakof's opinion, which Mr. Curtin declined to communicate to Napoleon, had been very strongly expressed. Gortchakof had been saying that he never would help this 'French rascal' to restore his throne, because he knew him as a man to be extremely dangerous for the peace of Europe.

"When Mr. Curtin returned to St. Petersburg, the chancellor invited him to dinner. 'You have been traveling' asked the prince.

"Yes; I was in London."

"You met many friends there?"

"I saw some prominent American friends."

"I am informed," continued the prince, "that you also saw the ex-emperor of France." And, smiling, he added, "I know all particulars of your interview with Napoleon and am very much obliged to you indeed for not giving him my real opinion about the restoration of his throne."

"Mr. Curtin was struck by these words. Nobody had been present during his conversation with Napoleon, and yet the agent of the Russian political secret service had reported it, word for word, to St. Petersburg."—New York Press.

Telephoning to the Moon.

Both Edison in America and Preece in England have long maintained that it is possible to establish on the earth a record of the electrical disturbances that take place on the sun. An electrician now holds that it is easily feasible to telephone to the moon. He bases his belief in the possibility of this communication on the well known laws of ether vibration. The ocean of ether quivers to every touch. It binds the pianote together with an iron hand, flexible yet firm, solid yet infinitely elastic. It is the ideal medium for the transmission of signals. When it moves, even to an extent inconceivably small, our sight is affected; we see. These ether waves are eight minutes coming to us from the sun, traveling at the enormous velocity of 192,000 miles a second. It is possible to produce waves moving at this terrific speed by electrical means, as, for instance, in the telephone, which is actuated by infinitely small pulsations.

When an iron mass is in the vicinity of these electrical vibrations, a buzz or hum is given out. This noise may be distinctly heard in some systems of street lighting apparatus, where the current is transformed from a high to a low pressure. In accordance with this principle it is proposed to send electrical pulsations far out into the ether and have them act upon any metallic mass like iron with sufficient force to produce sound. If the moon contains iron, and there is reason to believe that it does, the striking upon it of these marvelous vibrations would give rise to a murmur of sound. It is suggested that this daring experiment could be carried out by means of a gigantic coil mounted vertically with its axis in line with the moon.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fasting in Servia.

The people of Servia are forever fasting. The most severe fast is that of Lent, which lasts seven whole weeks. Then, on the 30th of June, is the fast of St. Peter, which lasts two weeks and is observed by some persons for four weeks. From the 1st to the 15th of August is the fast of St. Mary, and Christmas is preceded by 40 days' fast. Apart from these lengthy fasts all Fridays and Wednesdays throughout the year are held to be fast days. Fasting in Servia is no mere change of diet. It means real abstinence and privation. At first this fasting has assumed such serious proportions as to constitute a grave medical problem and a national danger, for it affects seriously the health of the population, the strength and fighting capabilities of the soldiers. The medical men reckoned that, on the whole, half the men in the years were fast days. This means that for some six months in the year the population of Pirot and neighborhood is only fed on bread, raw onions and raw vegetables. No cooking is done. Not a morsel of meat is allowed.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Sir Henry and the Cabbies.

Sir Henry Irving presided at the annual dinner of the Cabmen's Benevolent Association, and during a speech related several amusing stories of his experiences and observations of London cabmen. Not a few of us have known cabmen whom we held in special regard. There was one affable driver that I invited to the Lyceum, giving him the money for the admission. The next time I saw him I said, "Well, how did you like the play?" He hesitated for a moment, choosing, as I thought, the most graceful words to express his pleasure and admiration, and then he said, "Well, sir, I didn't go." "You didn't go? Why not?" "Well, sir, you see there's the mislaid, and she preferred the waxworks."

The State and the Individual.

The state is by nature clearly prior to the individual and to the family, since the whole is of necessity prior to the part. The proof that the state is a creation of nature and prior to the individual is that the individual, when isolated, is not self-sufficient, and therefore he is like a part in relation to the whole. But he who is unable to live in society, or who has no need, because he is sufficient for himself, must be either a beast or a god.—Aristotle.

He Couldn't Die Too Soon.

"I would die for you!" passionately exclaimed the rich old suitor, and the practical girl calmly asked him:

"How soon?"—Burlington Hawkeye.

SOME BIG PIPES.

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The Yavapais are mountain Indians, in the northern part of the territory, in Yavapai county; the Hualapais are a mountain tribe on the Santa Maria; the Supais are a remnant of the cliff dwellers, near the canyons of the Colorado river; the Cocopas (Water Indians) are on the Colorado river in eastern San Diego county and Mexico; the Navajoes (knifers) are in the northern part of Arizona and New Mexico.

Rules to Follow.

Prodigious as are the manuals of etiquette issued in these days, nobody with a kind heart, a desire to please, and the merest rudiments of knowledge of the simplest social responsibilities need worry about their "manners." The self respect that a good conscience and self reliance give will keep you from pushing and intruding. As for "rules of conduct," pooh! You need hardly bother about any that your own sense does not suggest. Arbitrary rules of etiquette, such as concern the proper way to shake hands, the number of cards to be left at a reception, the way to turn out your toes, and the special greeting that is the current fad—all these rules are liable to change from season to season, vary in different localities and mean very little anyhow. A handshake that is the result of cordial intent can never be rude nor ill done. Bad temper is always ill bred. Conduct of any kind that puts others to distress is always "bad manners," irrespective of age or to dignity that office or high achievement confers is always hopeless rudeness, and your own heart will tell you that.—New York Advertiser.

Boston Signs.

There is no end to the literature of amusing signs, even in Boston, where erudition undoubtedly extends to the commercial classes. There is a "homemade bakery" on a certain street which continually excites the Listener's interest as to what a factory made bakery may be. But this establishment is no funnier than the "painless dental parlor" on another street, which makes us feel glad that the "parlor" suffers no pain, no matter what the dentist's patients may have to endure. But perhaps the climax is capped by the sign of the Cambridge cobbler, who announces, "Tap your boots while you wait for 50 cents."

Some poor chaps could have large numbers of boots tapped while they wait for the half dollar that never comes.—Boston Transcript.

New Theory For Heat.

A new book advances the theory that the heat of the sun is not due to combustion or contraction, but to the storage of electricity supplied it from space and from all the orbs of which it is the center. The author holds that space is pervaded with attenuated vapor or gases, chiefly aqueous, and that the planets act as enormous induction machines, generating electricity from the ocean of vapor.—Chicago Tribune.

The evergreen habit of the holly has given point to a Scotch proverb, which defines an inveterate liar as one "who only tells lies when the holly is green."

"Teeth inserted without gas," as the fellow who owned a savage dog inscribed on a board outside his garden gate.

Music is a prophecy of what life is to be.—Mrs. L. M. Child.

A NEW BIT OF HISTORY.

Somebody Knows Every Word That Napoleon Said to Napoleon III.

An Austrian military officer, who has held important posts in Europe, but is now a resident of this city, told a reporter recently a story illustrative of the effectiveness of the Russian secret police. The anecdote, which is of sufficient importance to deserve a place in history, is, according to the narrator, true of his own personal knowledge and likewise has never been published before.

"In the year 1871," said the officer, "after the downfall of Napoleon III, Mr. Curtin, the United States ambassador (special envoy) to St. Petersburg, visited London, and received while there an invitation to visit the deposed French emperor, who resided then in Chislehurst. Accepting the invitation, Mr. Curtin was a long time alone with Napoleon, quietly entering into a political discussion with him.

"You are very intimate with Prince Gortchakof (the Russian chancellor), said Napoleon. 'Have you any objection to telling me his real sentiments concerning the restoration of the French imperial throne?'

"I certainly know Prince Gortchakof's ideas upon the subject," replied Mr. Curtin, "but I'm not at liberty to mention them."

"I understand your position perfectly," said the emperor, "and I am very much obliged to you."

"Prince Gortchakof's opinion, which Mr. Curtin declined to communicate to Napoleon, had been very strongly expressed. Gortchakof had been saying that he never would help this 'French rascal' to restore his throne, because he knew him as a man to be extremely dangerous for the peace of Europe.

"When Mr. Curtin returned to St. Petersburg, the chancellor invited him to dinner. 'You have been traveling' asked the prince.

"Yes; I was in London."

"You met many friends there?"

"I saw some prominent American friends."

"I am informed," continued the prince, "that you also saw the ex-emperor of France." And, smiling, he added, "I know all particulars of your interview with Napoleon and am very much obliged to you indeed for not giving him my real opinion about the restoration of his throne."

"Mr. Curtin was struck by these words. Nobody had been present during his conversation with Napoleon, and yet the agent of the Russian political secret service had reported it, word for word, to St. Petersburg."—New York Press.

Telephoning to the Moon.

Both Edison in America and Preece in England have long maintained that it is possible to establish on the earth a record of the electrical disturbances that take place on the sun. An electrician now holds that it is easily feasible to telephone to the moon. He bases his belief in the possibility of this communication on the well known laws of ether vibration. The ocean of ether quivers to every touch. It binds the pianote together with an iron hand, flexible yet firm, solid yet infinitely elastic. It is the ideal medium for the transmission of signals. When it moves, even to an extent inconceivably small, our sight is affected; we see. These ether waves are eight minutes coming to us from the sun, traveling at the enormous velocity of 192,000 miles a second. It is possible to produce waves moving at this terrific speed by electrical means, as, for instance, in the telephone, which is actuated by infinitely small pulsations.

When an iron mass is in the vicinity of these electrical vibrations, a buzz or hum is given out. This noise may be distinctly heard in some systems of street lighting apparatus, where the current is transformed from a high to a low pressure. In accordance with this principle it is proposed to send electrical pulsations far out into the ether and have them act upon any metallic mass like iron with sufficient force to produce sound. If the moon contains iron, and there is reason to believe that it does, the striking upon it of these marvelous vibrations would give rise to a murmur of sound. It is suggested that this daring experiment could be carried out by means of a gigantic coil mounted vertically with its axis in line with the moon.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fasting in Servia.

The people of Servia are forever fasting. The most severe fast is that of Lent, which lasts seven whole weeks. Then, on the 30th of June, is the fast of St. Peter, which lasts two weeks and is observed by some persons for four weeks. From the 1st to the 15th of August is the fast of St. Mary, and Christmas is preceded by 40 days' fast. Apart from these lengthy fasts all Fridays and Wednesdays throughout the year are held to be fast days. Fasting in Servia is no mere change of diet. It means real abstinence and privation. At first this fasting has assumed such serious proportions as to constitute a grave medical problem and a national danger, for it affects seriously the health of the population, the strength and fighting capabilities of the soldiers. The medical men reckoned that, on the whole, half the men in the years were fast days. This means that for some six months in the year the population of Pirot and neighborhood is only fed on bread, raw onions and raw vegetables. No cooking is done. Not a morsel of meat is allowed.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Sir Henry and the Cabbies.

Sir Henry Irving presided at the annual dinner of the Cabmen's Benevolent Association, and during a speech related several amusing stories of his experiences and observations of London cabmen. Not a few of us have known cabmen whom we held in special regard. There was one affable driver that I invited to the Lyceum, giving him the money for the admission. The next time I saw him I said, "Well, how did you like the play?" He hesitated for a moment, choosing, as I thought, the most graceful words to express his pleasure and admiration, and then he said, "Well, sir, I didn't go." "You didn't go? Why not?" "Well, sir, you see there's the mislaid, and she preferred the waxworks."

The State and the Individual.

The state is by nature clearly prior to the individual and to the family, since the whole is of necessity prior to the part. The proof that the state is a creation of nature and prior to the individual is that the individual, when isolated, is not self-sufficient, and therefore he is like a part in relation to the whole. But he who is unable to live in society, or who has no need, because he is sufficient for himself, must be either a beast or a god.—Aristotle.

He Couldn't Die Too Soon.

"I would die for you!" passionately exclaimed the rich old suitor, and the practical girl calmly asked him:

"How soon?"—Burlington Hawkeye.

THE AFTERGLOW.

Soft shades of gray steal o'er the way,
And then, so calmly, gently fall,
And golden rays in the far west stray
With a rumble over all.
When these soft rays so softly stray
O'er the hills and wooded dells,
Then deep in my heart I hear a cry
Like distant vespers bells.
—Annie E. Quill in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

TRIUMPHS OF CIVILIZATION.

One of Them Exemplified by an Incident in a Restaurant.

I sat in a well known and popular restaurant not long ago, and my sympathies went out to a couple seated near me.

Their table was laid for six, and very inviting it looked with its wickered chair, appetizing olives and rolls and snowy cloth and napkins, with a half dozen wine-glasses at each plate.

But the rest of the party did not arrive. Ten minutes passed, and then the wife said:

"George, I am simply starving to death, and I cannot wait any longer. I must eat a roll anyway."

"No, no!" interposed her husband.

"Don't do that! You'll spoil your appetite, and it's a specially good dinner, you know. They'll be here directly."

But our party had gone from little neck clams to soup, and from soup to lobster, yet the impolite quartet did not put in an appearance.

Then the husband rose and seized his hat.

"I'll go out and look for them," he said nervously, "for something must have happened. They surely wouldn't keep a dinner waiting like this."

So he disappeared, and the moment he was out of sight the wife seized a roll, broke it apart, buttered and devoured it with a famished air.

Then she brushed away all the telltale crumbs and sat with an innocent face until her husband arrived.

He came back alone and wearing a mighty frown.

"This is absurd," he said, "and there's no excuse for it. He knew the time and place perfectly. Here, waiter, bring us clams and soup for two."

"No, no," interposed the wife. "We mustn't be ill bred because they are. We'll wait a little while longer. If I can do it, you can surely!"

"That's true," replied the innocent husband, gazing at her in admiration. "Annie, you're a trump, and no mistake, and you ate such a light luncheon too."

"Well, I should say I did," was the response, delivered with a Spartan air.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

THE NEWS OF SEVEN DAYS UP TO DATE.

Political, Religious, Social and Criminal Doings of the Whole World Carefully Condensed for Our Readers—The Accident Record.

Tom Wilbur, aged 91, committed suicide with a razor at Norwich, N. Y. John Johnson (colored) was hanged at Mount Sterling, Ky., for killing Policeman Evans.

The humane society will prevent the advertised bull fight at the Atlanta exposition if possible.

The condition of ex-Justice Strong, now at Lake Minnewaska, New York, has again become unfavorable.

The North Carolina railroad has been leased to the Southern railroad for a period of ninety-nine years.

A log house near Arlington, Tenn., was burned, Mrs. Callie Harrell and two grown daughters perishing in the flames. Foul play is suspected.

Prof. William Spencer Carrel, professor of English at Davidson College, N. C., has been elected to the chair of modern languages and English in Washington and Lee University.

The sessions of the Catholic summer school for 1895 were closed at Plattsburg, N. Y. President Conaty announced that building on the grounds would be commenced at once, and that an auditorium, together with cottages, would be completed for next year's sessions.

Jacob Ross, a wealthy farmer of Racine county, Wisconsin, was fatally kicked by a horse.

A boy named Montz, of Mexico, O., was crushed to death under the wheels of a farm wagon.

A train crew left a switch open near Aurora, Ill., and a passenger train following ran into freight cars on a siding. The cars were loaded with sulphuric acid. Six boys who were playing at the side of the track were badly hurt, two fatally.

A census of the British parliament just assembled shows that only 190 out of 668 are new members. As to occupation, 150 are lawyers, 54 manufacturers, 88 mechanics, 10 professors in universities, 31 journalists, 12 skilled laborers, 19 brewers, distillers and wine merchants, 46 army and navy officers in active service, 146 gentry, peers' sons, and peers' brothers.

Miss Minnie Holt, 18 years old, while assisting her father, Jacob Holt, of Redge, Ill., in removing a trough of burning oil, had her clothing fired, and she was fatally burned.

Oklahoma editors met at El Reno and discussed "Personal Journalism." The National Baden Aid association, a German organization, met at Cleveland.

The Rock Island county board offered a reward of \$300 for the capture of the negro suspected of a double murder at Cordova.

The state census shows Massachusetts to have a population of 2,497,315, an increase of 553,204, or 28.48 per cent, as compared with the census of 1885.

The Otis Elevator company at Cleveland has gone out of business, giving as a reason the decreased demand for grain caused by bicycles and trolley cars.

The Union Furniture company of Rockford increased wages 10 per cent. A general advance in wages has been granted the wire drawers at the Cleveland, Ohio, rolling mill.

Conferences will be held at Pittsburgh to settle the wage scales for 40,000 glass workers.

The Haskell & Barker Car company at Michigan City, Ind., employing 1,000 men, has given official notice of an advance of 10 per cent in wages.

Fred Braanstad, half owner and lessee of Winthrop mine, has presented a scale to striking miners at Toppling, Mich., offering an average increase of 13 per cent.

The thirteenth annual reunion of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers opened at Pittsburgh. Thirty thousand visitors are present, including 1,000 members of the brotherhood.

Superintendent Webb of the Windsor mine at Hurley, Wis., has received orders to reopen the mine and commence work in earnest. The Pence and Snyder mine, west of Hurley, is about to resume work.

In the United States Circuit court at Springfield, Ill., John Griffin and Mike Brazil strikers of East St. Louis, were each fined \$100 and costs and sentenced to sixty days in the county jail for violating an injunction of court and assaulting deputy United States marshal on duty at the Tudor Iron works, East St. Louis.

Cholera prevails in China, Korea and the island of Formosa.

Several Russian warships will return soon to Cronstadt from the far east.

The town of Yap in the Caroline islands was almost destroyed by a hurricane. D. D. O'Keefe, one of the wealthiest traders in the south seas, is reported to have lost \$50,000 by the storm.

Dun & Co's review of trade says the decline noticed in business conditions is due to the season.

Grave cases of ill treatment of the crew of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm have been reported. Two sailors jumped overboard in despair and were drowned. A third died from brutality inflicted by the engineer, it is said.

Sheriff Clark of Princeton, Ill., went to Springfield Thursday and arrested Italians charged with being leaders of the mob that drove the colored miner from that place.

Assistant Attorney General Newell of Illinois has decided that the flag law passed by the legislature applies to public schools only.

CASUALTIES.

Jeremiah Hess was killed and five other workmen were injured by the falling of a temporary elevator in a new building in Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Patrick Duffy, of Wabash, Ind., aged 76, who three weeks ago was badly burned while canning fruit, died of injuries sustained. She was one of the earliest residents of Wabash county, her marriage license being the second one issued in the county.

O. Guilan, an Italian, jumped from a moving train at Hammond, Ind., while insane. Relatives at Princeton, Mo., will take care of him.

William House and wife, living near Marshall, O. T., were killed by lightning while trying to reach their cyclone cave.

Mary C. Korstange, aged 22 years, was killed and her betrothed, Jacob Westover, was badly hurt in a runaway at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Josiah Willis, a bank boss at the Harrison mine, south of Brazil, Ind., was mangled and instantly killed by being caught by a heavy fall of slate. He had just begun work for the company and was inspecting the rooms when killed.

A boat capsized in Highland Lake, near Eldred, N. Y., and three men were drowned.

The Cobden block at Le Mars, Ia., was burned, the loss being \$18,000 with but \$600 insurance.

By the explosion of a thrashing machine boiler at Morgantown, W. Va., three men were killed and four others severely wounded.

Anthony Frake, a bricklayer, was killed by falling from the third floor of a Dubuque, Iowa, brewery.

Nick Becker of Chicago was drowned in the river at St. Joseph while bathing. He was about 35 years old.

Penner Douglas, 11 years old, son of Major Edward F. Douglass of the Michigan National Guard, was drowned in Portage Lake through the capsizing of a yacht.

David Howard, 35 years old, was instantly killed at Cambridge City, Ind., while loading some machinery on a freight car. A heavy shear cutter fell upon him.

FOREIGN.

The preparatory session of the Peruvian congress has been opened. Emperor William embarked on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at Leth for Germany.

M. Stambuloff's grave has been desecrated, the police arriving just in time to prevent the exhuming of the remains.

Troops continue to arrive from the interior for Panama. Five hundred are crossing the isthmus under command of Gen. Casabranco.

Sir Edward Clarke had an interview with Lord Salisbury and declined the offer of the solicitor-generalship, which he has had under consideration for some time, because he would not be allowed to continue his private practice while in that office.

In a debate in the English house of commons, Lord Salisbury warned the sultan of Turkey that England would interfere to prevent further Armenian atrocities.

The Cuban insurgents have determined to ask recognition as belligerents from the nations of the world.

It is said that three thousand persons were drowned along the coast of Spain in the recent severe storm.

Cholera has broken out at Tien-Tsin and Che-Foo.

The American line steamer St. Louis has broken her best eastward record. Her time was 6 days 19 hours and 43 minutes.

Mr. Murphy, a rich American, was found dead in his bath at his apartment in the Rue Tronchet, Paris. It is supposed that heart disease was the cause of his death.

CRIME.

William Stoll, a prominent German citizen of Detroit, took his own life.

W. J. Urquhart was sentenced at Suffolk, Va., to five years for the murder of J. E. Gay, Nov. 8, 1880.

A young German, 22 years of age, committed suicide in Ganges Township, Michigan, by taking opium.

The law offices of John D. and William McKinnon of Pittsburgh were robbed of \$10,000 in bonds while the members of the firm were out of town.

Jacob Schlessler, an aged German citizen of Chicago, while under the influence of liquor, shot and killed his son.

The Coos Bay-Roseburg, Oregon, stage was held up by a lone highwayman only a short distance from where it was stopped a week ago. The robber only secured \$10.

Samuel Vinson, Ellensburg, Wash., and his son Charles were taken out of the county jail by a mob and hanged to a tree. The two men murdered Michael Kohloph and Joseph N. Bergman.

Fred Filgiano, absconding cashier of the Grand Trunk road, who pilfered \$17,000, has been arrested at Hamilton, Ont.

Illis Old, 22 years old, shot himself dead at Loganport, Ind.

Mrs. R. T. Martin, wife of a farmer, hanged herself at Charleston, Mo.

Emanuel Gulger, 28 years old, hanged himself at Akron, O., while despondent.

W. R. Dennis, Jr., a young dentist of Edinham, Ill., shot himself, but was saved by the ball striking a rib and glancing off.

E. O. Chapman, 35 years old, of Red Oak, Iowa, shot himself dead in a hotel at Shelbyville, Ind. The cause is unknown.

Edward J. Johnson, for eleven years a railway postal clerk, committed suicide at Denver. He was recently suspected of irregularities.

L. L. Osborne of Kewanee, Ill., tried to commit suicide by taking morphine. His reason was that he was unable to get a divorce from his wife.

John Votoseck committed suicide at a farm south of Clear Lake, Iowa. He shot himself through the heart with a rifle. No cause is known.

Charles Jackson, colored, 10 years old, pounded George Quimby, also colored and the same age, over the head with a brick at Cleveland. Quimby's skull was fractured and he will die.

While despondent on account of illness Ellis Olds, a young man of Peru, Ind., committed suicide with a gun. His clothes were on fire when he was found.

C. E. Walts, a notorious forger, was sentenced at Pueblo, Colo., to five years in the penitentiary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ex-Senator S. R. Maxey is reported to be on the road to recovery at Paris, Tex.

A bicycle railroad has been incorporated to run from San Francisco to Santa Cruz, 30 miles.

The North Atlantic squadron left Newport for Bar Harbor. Secretary Herbert was on the New York.

According to the census just completed in the county.

A reunion of the blue and gray will be held Sept. 21 under the auspices of the Exposition company at Atlanta, Ga.

The Northern Ohio Railroad Company was incorporated at Columbus, O. The capital stock is \$4,500,000. H. L. Brice of Akron is President.

The results of the recent Minnesota census show: Winona, 20,649; Red Wing, 7,675; Stillwater, 12,012; Rochester, 6,422; Mankato, 2,298.

The American Pharmaceutical Association at Denver elected J. M. Goodie, St. Louis, President, and decided to hold the next convention at Montreal Aug. 12, 1896.

Frederick Keppler, contractor of the army post, has thrown up the job at Little Rock, Ark., and returned to Chicago. He has suffered a heavy loss owing to incompetent workmen.

A Mississippi valley waterways convention will be held at Vicksburg Aug. 18.

Coal operators at Knoxville, Tenn., decided on a slight advance for inferior grades.

Governor McIntyre and staff of Colorado will attend the dedicatory exercises at Cheekamauga.

Silver Democrats in session at Washington adjourned Thursday after the adoption of resolutions urging Democrats to work for the free coinage of silver.

Seventh Day Adventists in session at Newark, Ohio, recommended that ministers pay more attention to new fields and less to established churches.

Lafayette Ladd, proprietor of an extensive cannery factory at Adrian, Mich., has filed chattel and real estate mortgages for nearly \$25,000, making his son trustee for forty preferred creditors. It is not known how much outside indebtedness exists.

Postmaster General Wilson will attend the meeting of the National Letter Carriers' Union in Philadelphia next month.

The semi-annual meeting of Southwestern Iowa Medical Association was held at Red Oak, Iowa, there being sixty out of a membership of eighty present.

German societies of Burlington, Iowa, decided at a mass meeting to celebrate German day, Oct. 7, with a public demonstration in honor of the German victories over the French and the union of the German states.

One hundred and thirteen of the striking miners at the Badger mine, Florence, Wis., held a meeting and by a vote of 69 to 44 decided to go to work pending further negotiations with the Common Wealth Iron Company regarding wages.

The executive committee of the negro commissioners, of Mississippi, for the Atlanta exposition, closed a two days session at Jackson.

The Empire State Deaf Mutes, association held a convention at Saratoga, N. Y. A Cleveland, Ohio, preacher preached to them on his fingers.

Eight hundred miners in the Loup Creek district, W. Va., are on a strike.

A general convention of those interested in Western waterways will be held at Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 22-23.

Ex-United States Senator Sam Bell Maxey is reported dying at Eureka Springs, Texas. He is over 70 years of age.

Col. T. C. Campbell denied that he was seeking to buy a newspaper in Cincinnati, O., in the interests of Calvin S. Brice or any other man.

The Trade and Labor council of Richmond, Va., has adopted resolutions condemning the Knights of Labor.

Several men employed in the mills of the Metropolitan Lumber company at Atkinson, Wis., have struck for more wages and the men are idle.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

CHICAGO.			
Cattle—Common to prime	\$1.10	68.00	
Hogs	3.00	64.75	
Sheep—Good to choice	1.25	65.85	
Wheat—No. 2	64	65	
Corn—No. 2	36	37	
Oats	19	20	
Rye	43	44	
Eggs	11	12	
Butter—New—Per lb.	30	35	
Butter	47	49	
PEORIA.			
Wheat—No. 2 red	71	72	
Corn—No. 2 yellow	41	45	
Oats—No. 2 white	29	32	
ST. LOUIS.			
Cattle	2.00	65.75	
Hogs	4.50	63.10	
Sheep	2.50	63.50	
Wheat—Cash	66	67	
Corn—Cash August	36	37	
Oats—Cash August	19	20	
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 2 spring	66	67	
Corn—No. 3	35	39	
Oats—No. 3 white	19	20	
Barley—No. 2	43	44	
Rye—No. 1	45	46	
KANSAS CITY.			
Cattle	1.25	65.50	
Hogs	4.50	61.85	
Sheep	2.00	65.15	
NEW YORK.			
Wheat—No. 2 red	71	72	
Corn—No. 2	47	48	
Oats—No. 2	21	26	
Butter	40	41	
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 2	71	72	
Corn—No. 2 mixed	40	41	
Oats—No. 2 mixed	20	21	

Kansas Distillery Burns. Lenexa, Kan., Aug. 16.—Yesterday morning at 1 o'clock the big distillery at this place caught fire and within an hour was destroyed. It was one of the finest fires seen in this city.

R. Sherman, of Peru, Pa., recently bought the building and fitted it up as a distillery. It was formerly a sugar factory and was owned by the Hamiltons of Buffalo, N. Y. Sherman's loss is \$110,000 and he has not a cent of insurance. Sheriff Rothenberger's co-oper shops caught fire and were damaged to the extent of \$10,000, but he is fully insured.

HANGED BY A BIG MOB

MURDERER OF MRS. JOHN CAIN IS STRUNG UP.

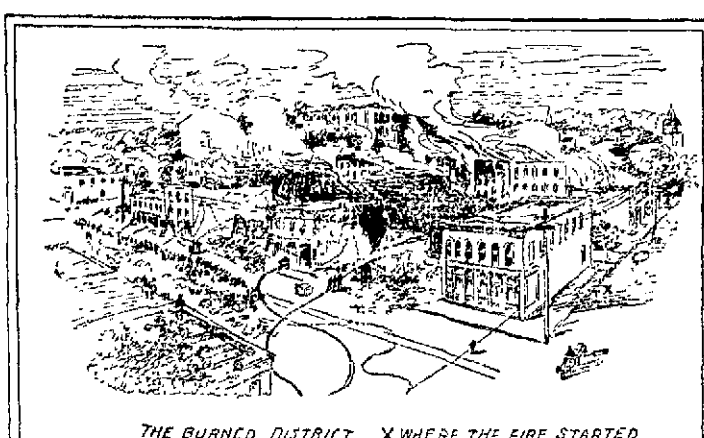
OM ers Surrounded by Lynchers—They Take the Prisoner from His Guard and Mete Out Summary Justice—Other Crimes.

Emmett Divers, the negro who killed Mrs. Cain, near Fulton, Mo., a couple of weeks ago and was brought to St. Louis, Mo., for safe-keeping, was taken from the sheriff at Fulton about 1 o'clock Thursday by a mob and hanged to a railroad bridge. Divers was taken from here yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Buchanan of Callaway county and arrived at Fulton some time after midnight.

The officers with Divers in charge were met by the mob at Caldwell, nine miles east of Fulton. The mob was on the lookout, having every road leading to Fulton strongly guarded. It was about 1 o'clock when the officers with the negro reached the point where the mob was located. They were so quickly surrounded that resistance was useless and before a word could scarcely be spoken the murderer was in the hands of the men, who went about their work like drilled soldiers.

A rope was promptly produced and in less time than it takes to write it was around the neck of the trembling brute, the prisoner was hurried to the Caldwell bridge, the rope securely fastened to a beam, and the next instant the body of Emmett Divers was dangling in the air. The whole country was aroused and it would have been impossible to have prevented summary punishment being meted out. Caldwell is the locality where the mob principally came from that killed Sheriff Laws and Deputy Sheriff Dunder and hanged a horse thief twenty-two years ago.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LOCKPORT, ILL.



THE BURNED DISTRICT. WHERE THE FIRE STARTED



STATE STREET LOOKING NORTH

To Decide the Fate of a Boy. Grand Haven, Mich., Aug. 16.—The trial of George Chesbro, the youth charged with murdering his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Pierce, was concluded yesterday. The jury retired at 3:30 p. m. and up to midnight had not agreed upon verdict. It is generally believed that a verdict of manslaughter or a disagreement will be the result. The defendant admitted on the trial that he had unintentionally killed his grandmother in self-defense, as she attacked him with a knife.

Murder of Morrissey. St. Louis, Aug. 16.—Early in last May State Senator Peter Morrissey of this city was shot and killed in the house of Maud Lewis, said to be the senator's mistress, and the Lewis woman was indicted for the murder. It now transpires that Maud Lewis has a husband named Albert Andrews and that he has made a confession to having killed Morrissey. He wants to be arrested and have Maud released, but the authorities have taken no action in the case yet.

Shot by His Father. Chicago, Aug. 16.—Jacob Schlessler, a German grocer, 33 years old, shot and killed his son John, 22 years old, in front of his store at 4811 Archer avenue about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over a horse which the old man had been using. The father was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was arrested immediately and locked up at the sixth precinct police station.

Kills Her Husband and Herself. Evansville, Ind., Aug. 16.—As the result of family quarrels Mrs. William Browning at a late hour last night shot her husband in the face and then blew out her brains. Browning was mortally wounded, dying some time later.

Train Wreck in Arkansas. Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 16.—News has reached here of the wreck of passenger train No. 4, north-bound, Cotton Belt. The wreck was caused by an open switch at Stamps, Ark. Engineer Elkhine and Fireman Dean are severely injured, possibly fatally. From the fact that the Pullman conductor was also injured it is believed some passengers may have been hurt.

Huntington Tired of New York. New York, Aug. 16.—C. P. Huntington announces that he is about to sell his large new mansion at the corner of Fifty-seventh and Fifth avenue, provided he can get a fair price for it. In the future he will reside in San Francisco and at Thos. Neck.

Couple Killed by Lightning. Wichita, Kan., Aug. 16.—During the heavy wind and rain storm near Marshall, Ok., last night Mr. and Mrs. Wm. House, but lately married, were killed by lightning while trying to reach the cyclone cellar.

DEMOCRATS ADJOURN.

Address to the Party Issued by Silver Leaders.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The conference of free silver democrats concluded its session yesterday afternoon. The address and plan of organization was adopted without discussion. It says in part:

The federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metal of the United States. The first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a measure measured by the silver dollar unit. The act of 1873 demonetizing silver was surreptitiously passed without the approval or knowledge of the American people, and from the time when the effect of this act in fastening upon this country the single gold standard was understood the democratic party has consistently and persistently urged that the grievous wrong be righted. Failure to accomplish this object has resulted in the steady appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the price of commodities produced by the people. The rights of the American people, the interests of American labor, and the prosperity of American industry have a higher claim to the consideration of the people's lawmakers than the greedy of foreign creditors or the avaricious demands made by "idle holders of idle capital." The right to regulate its own monetary system in the interests of its own people is a right which no free government can barter, sell or surrender.

"The land and its products are the basis of all development and prosperity. The productive capacity of a country must be a basis of its credit. In opposing the policy of contraction which must inevitably further depreciate the value of land and its products, we are the supporters of property rights and sound credit, and stand between the homes and estates of the people and the red flag of the auctioneer." The following was adopted as the sense of the convention: "Resolved, That the democratic party in national convention assembled should demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold in to primary or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other nation."

The plan of organization is practically as has been outlined in previous dispatches. It says: "There shall be a national committee of democrats who are in favor of both silver and gold as the money of the constitution, which shall be composed of one democrat from each state and territory and the District of Columbia, and the executive committee hereinafter provided for. That said national committee shall have full control and direction of the patriotic effort of the bimetallic democracy of the nation to secure in the next national democratic convention the maintenance of the time-honored principles and policies of the democratic party and when the national committee herein provided for is not in session the executive committee shall have all the authority and discharge all the duties hereby conferred upon the national committee."

The executive committee held a meeting immediately after the conference closed, but adjourned without selecting members of the national committee as authorized by the conference. It was announced to be the purpose of the committee to organize the national committee at the earliest practical date, but it was thought best to defer action until suggestions could be received from states which were not represented at the conference. The executive committee will reconvene at the call of the chairman.

Rain Helps Kansas Crops. Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 16.—Heavy rainstorms prevailed over Eastern and Central Kansas Wednesday night and yesterday. Altogether an average of from 4 to 5 inches of water has fallen in those sections within the past week. Corn is in splendid condition, and with the exception of a narrow strip across the county north and south the crop will even exceed the enormous estimates heretofore made. Hundreds of acres of corn were planted on wheat ground about the first of July for fodder, and the farmers are now expecting to gather a good crop from it.

"Hand in Hand for Right." Grayson, Aug. 16.—Ex-Mayor Arnold gave a luncheon yesterday to Admiral Kirtland and the officers of the United States cruisers San Francisco and Marblehead. Mr. Arnold said the concerted action of the United States and Great Britain in relation to the massacres in China showed that the two powers went hand in hand in upholding right.

Railroad Shops Destroyed. Colorado City, Col., Aug. 16.—The shops of the Colorado Midland railroad burned yesterday. The loss will exceed \$75,000.

NEW JERSEY WRECK.

CHILD KILLED IN A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Ten Persons Hurt—Rear End Collision on the Camden & Atlantic Road—Parents and Scholars of Fourteen Sabbath Schools on the Train.

One person was killed and a score of others injured in a rear-end collision on the Camden and Atlantic railroad in Camden, N. J., Thursday night. The killed:

JOHNSON, MARSHALL, 6 years old, son of Rev. Marshall Johnson, pastor of colored Methodist church, Camden. The seriously injured:

Buckman, Lucy, 25 years, West Philadelphia.

Cannon, Maggie, 14 years, Camden.

Groves, Mrs. Mary Jane, West Philadelphia.

Johnson, Mrs. Marshall, wife of the pastor.

Nahen, Daisy, 9 years, Philadelphia.

Quash, Carrie, 20 years, Garrett's Ford, Pa.

OLD FAVORITES QUITTING THE DIAMOND.

Noted Players Who Have Dropped Out of the National League and American Association Within a Year—Few Veterans Left.

EVERY year some famous baseball star retires from active service. As a rule the retirement is due to old age and a consequent stiffening of the joints, but there are exceptions where players withdraw voluntarily, because they know when to quit. The average ball player does not end his career on the diamond with his pockets full of money, but there are several instances where players have left the profession to live on pretty good bank accounts. Patrons of the National League this year have missed a number of noted players who have gone out of the business. Among the number are John M. Ward, Dan Brouthers, Bill Brown, Danny Richardson, Charley Comiskey, John Clarkson, Tony Mullane, Elton Chamberlin, Jerry Denny, Jake Virtue, Bob Allen and Buck Weaver and C. C. Campau.

Everybody conversant with baseball affairs knows that Ward retired last



C. C. CAMPAU.

fall and was recently admitted to the bar. He is practicing law in New York, but frequently can be seen watching the games at the Polo grounds. Dan Brouthers began the present season with the Baltimore, but was later sold to the Louisville. He played ball with the latter team for a few weeks and then voluntarily retired, going to his home in Wappinger's Falls. Brouthers has saved considerable money, and as he was always a high-salaried player he can be regarded as very well off.

"Big Bill" Brown, who played with the New Yorks in the pennant-winning days of 1888 and 1889, was last seen in the League when he held down first base for the Louisville a year ago. He was ultimately released and went to an Eastern League Club, but this season he seems to have dropped out of sight altogether. Danny Richardson withdrew from the game of his own accord. He didn't like to play ball in Louisville, so he notified the club that he would in the future attend to his dry goods business in Elmira. Danny could probably play good ball now, but as his business affairs are in a prosperous condition he has no desire to return to the diamond. Charley Comiskey, the famous captain of the St. Louis Browns, and last year manager of the Cincinnati, has also left the big league, and is now the manager of the St. Paul Club. "Commy" is one of the richest ex-ball players in the country, and it is probable that some day he may secure control of the St. Louis League club. He is said to be dickering with Von der Ahe for the purchase of the club and, as Chris may decide to sell, it will not be strange if Comiskey becomes a "real, live magnate."

John G. Clarkson, the famous pitcher of the Chicago and Boston, who, with poor Mike Kelly, figured as the business end of the "20,000 battery," is in the cigar business in Bay City. Clarkson pitched great ball for the Cleveland in the early part of last season, but later he was traded to the Baltimore club in exchange for Tony Mullane. Clarkson, however, felt that he had seen his best days as a ball player, and decided to engage in his present occupation. He has saved his money. Mullane went from Baltimore to Cleveland, but he didn't last long, and this year has been pitching some in the Western league. Elton Chamberlin, who in his day was one of the best pitchers in the country, has also dropped out of the game. The Cincinnati club sold his release to the Cleveland club last winter, but as Chamberlin couldn't agree upon terms he decided to quit the diamond.



CAPT. COMISKY.

He owns a couple of trotting horses and is devoting his time to the turf.

Jerry Denny, the famous third baseman, was another player who ended his baseball career with the Louisville club. He is at present in the saloon business up in Connecticut, and is doing well. Jake Virtue, the well-known first baseman, would have been in active service this season but for an attack of rheumatism last spring that made it impossible for him to play with the Louisville, with whom he had signed a contract. Bob Allen, the ex-Philadelphia short stop, whose face was smashed last year by a hot ball, has gone into a banker's office out West and will never play again. Buck Weaver's last an-

pearance in the League was with the Pittsburghs. He may be playing yet, but the general public doesn't know it.

There are a few veterans left in the business, but they may be expected to get out soon. Capt. Anson of the Chicago, Roger Connor, Buck Ewing, Bid McPhee, Jack Glasscock, Tom Burns, and others are among the number. Roger Connor only last week notified the St. Louis club that he wanted to terminate his career on the field, and if he gets out this season he can do so with the knowledge that he is still able to play well and he will never be forgotten.

CARRIE E. PERKINS.

She Has Won Success in One of the Numerous Trilby Burlesques.

Carrie E. Perkins was born in Woburn, Mass., on October 14, 1880. She entered upon her professional career when 16 years of age, making her debut at the Boston Museum, where she remained throughout the season of 1876-77. The following season she joined E. E. Rice's Surprise Party, and during the season of 1878-79 was a member of Colville's Folly company. She rejoined Rice's Surprise Party for the season of 1879-80 and continued with it to the close of 1881-82. She then retired entirely from the stage for four years, during which interval she devoted her time to designing costumes for plays such as "Evangeline," "The Corsair," "The Pearl of Pekin," etc., playing, however, an occasional engagement. During the season of 1886-87 she played the role of the duchess in "Adonis," and the following year succeeded Amelia Summerville in the role of the Merry Little Mountain Maid, which part she played for two seasons. Throughout the season of 1889-90 she was with Hallen and Hart, and during the season of 1890-91 she again supported Henry E. Dixey in "Adonis" and "The Seven Ages." The season of 1892-93 was passed with Charles H. Yale's "Devil's Auction" company. The season of 1893-94 she again supported Mr. Dixey in "Adonis" under the management of Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger. During the season of 1894-95 she was with the Thomas G. Seabrooke Opera company. Upon June 3 last, at Richard Mansfield's Garrick theater, she created the role of Trilby in the burlesque of that name and continued to play the role with great eclat until the recent close of the run of that piece, to the success of which she very largely contributed. In this production not only were her histrionic abilities of the highest value, but her skill in costuming a play was of great advantage, and at the termination of the run she received from Mr. Mansfield a personal letter conveying to her commendations of her work and the expression of his appreciation of her labors and of her kindly interest in the production. Miss Perkins is possessed of unusual ability



CARRIE E. PERKINS.

in her line. She has the true spirit of burlesque and stands almost without a rival in this branch of dramatic art.

THE TURF.

Don Alonzo passed from the possession of M. F. Dwyer after finishing second in the selling-plate race at Newmarket, England, July 18. The winner, Primrose Knight, was bid up to \$2,625 and bought by Mr. Dwyer.

The state racing commission on July 19 filed with the secretary of state at Albany, N. Y., a license granting the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses permission to hold a race meeting from July 29 to Sept. 7.

M. F. Dwyer's Don Alonzo ran second in a selling-plate race at Newmarket, England, July 18. The winner, Primrose Knight, was bid up to \$2,625 and bought by Mr. Dwyer.

Stonewall, bought out of a selling race from M. F. Dwyer in England, is reported to have broken down. His present owner has tried to sell him back to Mr. Dwyer, but without avail.

The board of racing governors of the Milwaukee (Wis.) track on July 16 ruled out Ed Langdon, a bookmaker from Brooklyn, N. Y., for "welching" at that track July 5.

Robert J. went an exhibition mile at Union park, Saginaw, Mich., July 18, in 2:03, the best time made thus far this season. He made the first half in 1:02 3/4.

The Eclipse stakes, worth \$50,000 to the winner, was run for at Sandown Park, England, July 13. Baron Schiller's Le Justicier, a French-bred horse, was first. Whittier second, and None the Wiser third.

Merry Thought, the betting favorite in the fifth race at St. Louis, Mo., July 16, threw her jockey and was badly crippled, coming in on three legs.

The Worth of His Words.

There was one occasion when Mr. Forrest received from one of the super-numeraries of a theater an answer which seemed to satisfy him. It was the man's duty to say simply, "The enemy is upon us," which he uttered at rehearsal in a poor, whining way.

"Can't you say it better than that?" shouted Forrest. "Repeat it as I do," and he gave the words with all the force and richness of his magnificent voice.

"If I could say it like that," replied the man, "I wouldn't be working for fifteen shillings a week."

"Is that all you get?"

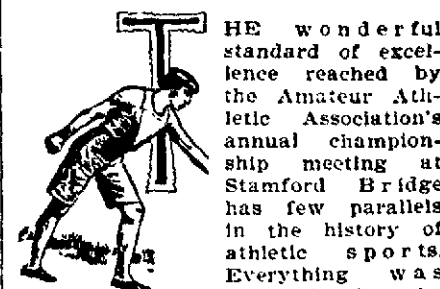
"Yes."

"Well, then, say it as you please."

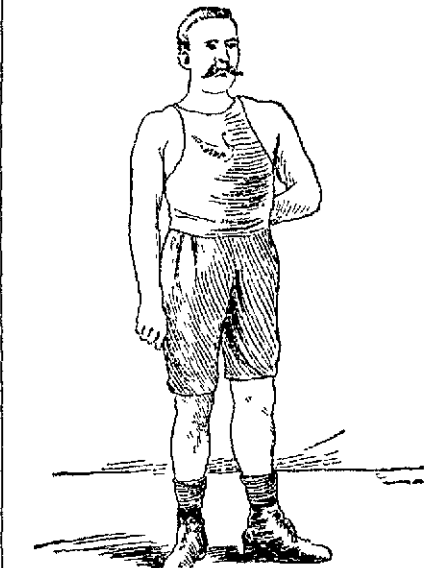
BRITISH ATHLETES.

THE MEN WHO WILL MEET THE AMERICANS.

The London Times Says That They Are the Greatest Set of Runners, Jumpers and Hurdles Ever Gotten Together—Their Records.



HE wonderful standard of excellence reached by the Amateur Athletic Association's annual championship meeting at Stamford Bridge has few parallels in the history of athletic sports. Everything was favorable for the meeting, while the ranks of the competitors were richly recruited from the best runners that had taken part in the Oxford and Cambridge sports, says the London Times. The result was that the Cambridge men played a very big part in the meeting. The secret of Fitzherbert's success in the quarter might be traced to the way which his fellow "Blue," Horan took Bredin along in the half-mile at the beginning of the afternoon, while Lutyens, the Cambridge miler, made Bacon run right out in the mile, and the severity of this fight, no doubt, prejudiced the latter's chances in the four miles, which was won so well



FITZHERBERT.

by H. A. Munro, whose great spurt in the last mile brought Bacon to a standstill. These successes of Fitzherbert and Munro were, perhaps, the most popular of the day. The grandest struggle of the afternoon was in the quarter. And it will be a long time before its spectators forget how Fitzherbert, with his raking stride, beat Bredin, the champion, on the post. Bredin's half mile and quarter mile preliminary, of course, told on him, besides which he was shut in at starting by the South Africans and Butler. Fitzherbert, who had improved on his University time of Wednesday, made his way from the path amid great applause, and Sir Richard Webster, the President, was the first to congratulate him.

Another great piece of running was done by Bradley in the sprint, the final of which he won in even time. He started beautifully, and his victory for England against the Scottish champion, Downer, by a good yard and a half was excellently merited. There was much exciting racing in the preliminary of the hurdles, in which the university men gave a very good show, and Oakley was second to Shaw in the final. Bacon ran a wonderful mile, and beat George's British record of 4 minutes 18 2/5 seconds, which had stood for eleven years. Bacon's time was 4 minutes 17 seconds. Although the pace was made very strong by Lutyens, the champion finished with one of his wonderful sprints. George's professional record who has been too busy with cricket to go in much for athletics, did not enter for the long jump, of which he holds the record of 23 feet 6 1/2 inches; but the championship was carried off by the Oxford President, Oakley. The great stature of W. J. M. Barry of Queen's College, Cork, and Southport drew attention to the hammer-throwing, in which he is so proficient. Irishmen carried off the high jump and the weight-putting through Ryan and Horgan, while Dickenson of Windermere repeated his success in the pole jump. In the walking race the judges had the disagreeable task of disqualifying the holder in the last lap when he was endeavoring to overtake the leader, who walked remarkably well. Munro's 19 minutes 49 2/5 seconds for the four miles is the best time ever done in the championship. There were about 7,000 spectators and their enthusiasm reached a pitch. Miss Webster, who was accom-



H. A. MUNRO.

panied by Sir Richard Webster, presented the cups and medals. Summary.

One-hundred-yard Run—Final heat won by C. A. Bradley, London, A. C.; A. R. Downer, L. A. C., second. Won by a yard and a half. Time, 10 seconds.

Eight-hundred-and-eighty-yard Run—Won by E. C. Bredin, L. A. C.; F. S. Horan, Cambridge, second. Won by four yards. Time, 1:35 4/5.

One-hundred-and-twenty-yard Hurdles—Final heat won by Godfrey Shaw, L. A. C.; W. J. Oakley, Oxford, second; F. R. Lowe, L. A. C., third. Time, 1:34 2/5 seconds, which ties the British record held by D. Bulger, Dublin.

One-mile Run—Won by F. E. Bacon, Ashton; W. E. Lutyens, Cambridge, second. Won by twenty-five yards.

Time, 4:17, a new British and world's record.

Four-hundred-and-forty-yard Run—Final heat won by W. Fitzherbert, Cambridge; E. C. Bredin, L. A. C., second; Philip J. Blynnant, South African A. A., third. Won by a foot. Time, 49 3/5.

Running Broad Jump—Won by W. J. Oakley, Oxford, with a jump of 21 feet 6 1/2 inches; W. Mendelsohn, Cambridge, second, with 21 feet 3 inches; C. E. H. Leggett, L. A. C., third, with 20 feet 8 1/2 inches.

Pole Vault—Won by R. D. Dickenson, Windermere, with a vault of 10 feet; P. Hunter, South African A. A., second, with 9 feet; Dickenson subsequently cleared 10 feet 10 1/2 inches.

Running High Jump—Won by J. M. Ryan, Ireland, with a jump of 5 feet 11 1/2 inches; R. Williams, L. A. C., second, with 5 feet 10 1/2 inches; L. G. Perry, L. A. C., third, with 5 feet 9 1/2 inches. Ryan tried 6 feet 4 inches, but failed.

Putting 16-pound Shot—Won by D. Horgan, Ireland, with a put of 44 feet 3 1/2 inches; H. D. Gladwell, South African A. A., second, with 43 feet 1 inch; W. J. M. Barry, L. A. C., third, with 42 feet 8 inches.

Two-mile Steeplechase—Won by E. J. Wilkins, L. A. C.; C. S. Sydenham, L. A. C., second. Time, 11 minutes 21 seconds.

Four-mile Run—Won by H. A. Munro, L. A. C.; C. Pearce, second; Sid. Thomas, L. A. C., third. Won by 80 yards in 19 minutes 49 2/5 seconds.

Four-mile Walk—Won by W. J. Sturges, Poly. Harriers; M. K. Forester, Poly. Harriers, second; W. Cryer, Highgate H., third. Time, 31 minutes 15 seconds. Curtis, the holder, finished first, but was disqualified.

Throwing 16-pound Hammer—Won by W. J. M. Barry, L. A. C., with a throw of 132 feet 11 1/2 inches; T. F. Kieley, Ireland, second, with 130 feet 2 1/2 inches; J. MacDonald, third, with 100 feet 3 inches.

C. B. NEEL.

One of the Foremost Tennis Players on the Continent.

Carr B. Neel, western champion in tennis singles and joint champion with his brother in doubles, has proved himself worthy of a foremost place among the great wielders of the racket in this country. He has twice this spring defeated Sam T. Chase, who is ranked the twelfth best player in the country, and his general work this summer shows that his victories have been well merited. Besides being a good player he is a student not only in the sense of standing high in his class at the University of Chicago, but he has also delved deep into the science of the game and is a competent critic on all its technical points. Mr. Neel is the tennis reporter for the Inter Ocean. He has written unequalled accounts of the two great tournaments in the city, the invitation on the grounds of the Chicago Tennis club and the western championship at the Kenwood Country club. For the past week he has sent complete telegraphic news of the tournament at Lake Minnetonka for the northwestern championship. During the coming week Mr. Neel will chronicle daily the games at the invitation tournament to



C. B. NEEL.

be held at West Superior, Wis., in which several Chicago players take part, and he will be the Inter Ocean's correspondent at Newport in August and send a full account of the tournament for the national championship.

The First Marguerite.

Mme. M. Carvalho, who sang the part of Marguerite when Gounod's "Faust" was first produced, gives some interesting particulars about the production. The rehearsals took place under M. Carvalho's direction at the Theatre Lyrique, of the Boulevard du Temple, and were very fatiguing. Gounod had interspersed many splendid bits of music through his work which had to be cut out, notably a duet between Marguerite and Valentin during the Kermesse. Another duet in the prison was also sacrificed. The rehearsals lasted from 7 o'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock in the morning.

The prefect of police, however, interfered and obliged the singers to leave off at midnight at the instance of the firemen, who complained of the long hours. The censorship had also to be reckoned with, for it was thought that the cathedral scene would be objected to in Rome. Mgr. de Segur, however, attended the rehearsals and said that he found the cathedral scene superb. He also gave Mme. M. Carvalho a beautifully bound mass book, which she was to use in the church, and she has the gift still.

The first representation, as Mme. M. Carvalho reminds people, was not brilliant. Gounod was regarded as an innovator, and the house was divided into two camps, one for and the other against the composer. Meyerbeer and Rossini were among the admirers of the new work, but the Maestro of Pesaro afterward said that he preferred Gounod's Provencal composition, "Mireille." "Faust," however, made its way later, and does not need defenders now.—The London Daily Telegraph.

C. W. Stage of Cleveland, O., amateur champion sprinter of 1893, is the most recent addition of the New York Athletic club and should be successful in getting into championship form will be a member of the team to represent that organization in the forthcoming international competition with the representatives of the London Athletic club.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DEADLY RIVALRY

Cats from the Auditorium and Annex Can Not Agree with Each Other.

A short time ago a couple from Texas came to the Auditorium hotel annex in Chicago and brought a cat with them. They were called away suddenly and forgot to take the cat along. The clerks and bellhops have grown fond of tabby, and as he came from Texas and was left behind they called him "Lone Star." "Lone Star" has been visiting the Auditorium proper a number of times and has been trying to become acquainted with the cat there, which is known as "Mike." "Mike," however, is a thoroughbred Yankee. He is unwilling to associate with the southerner, and he has been very discourteous to "Lone Star." Whenever the latter enters the doors of the hostelry "Mike" immediately chases him out. If "Lone Star" departs by way of the tunnel "Mike" chases him until he has gone half way through.

"Mike" has a decided antipathy to dogs. Whenever a dog comes into the hotel he darts after him, and if the dog does not run fast enough "Mike" will jump on his back and scratch him. Even bulldogs run away from "Mike."

Tobacco's Triumph.

Every day we meet men who have apparently lost all interest in life, but they chew and smoke all the time and wonder why the sunshine is not bright and the sweet birds' song sounds discordant. Tobacco takes away the pleasures of life and leaves the heart yearning for return. No-To-Use is the easy way out. Guaranteed to cure and make you well and strong, by Druggists everywhere.

Free Ocean Travel.

Many an impecunious foreigner on our shores, who wishes to visit his native land, and cannot afford even a steerage passage, has worked his way across the ocean as helper on the cattle ships. The only fee required is \$1 for an agent's commission. The applicant signs a written agreement to work his passage to England without compensation or claim for a return ticket. This method of obtaining free transportation is infinitely more agreeable than "stoking it" on a regular ocean liner.

Special Excursion to Boston.

The Knights Templar convolve will be held in Boston from Aug. 26th to 30th inclusive. Tickets will be on sale via the Nickel Plate road from Aug. 19th to 25th inclusive. Rates always the lowest; through trains; drawing-room sleeping-cars; unexcelled dining-cars; side trips to Chautauque Lake, Niagara Falls, and Saratoga without additional expense. For additional information call on or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

Yellowstone Park.

Covers an area of about 2,350 square miles. It is an irregular volcanic plateau, about 8,000 feet above the sea. Within this area are 100 geysers, more than 3,600 hot springs and pools, besides paint pots, mud caldrons, lakes, canyons, etc. The Northern Pacific Railroad runs sleeping cars to the boundary of the park. Send six cents to Chas. S. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., for a beautiful tourist book that describes this renowned region.

The Latest Sensation.

The surprisingly low rates offered by the Nickel Plate road to Boston and return account Knights Templar convolve and a choice of forty routes. Tickets on sale Aug. 19th to 25th inclusive; longest return limit; service strictly first-class. Sleeping car space reserved in advance. For further information address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago.

No Cause for Alarm.

Wife—That cat is in the pantry, eating the cold steak. Come and drive her out.

Husband—Is it that steak you cooked for dinner?

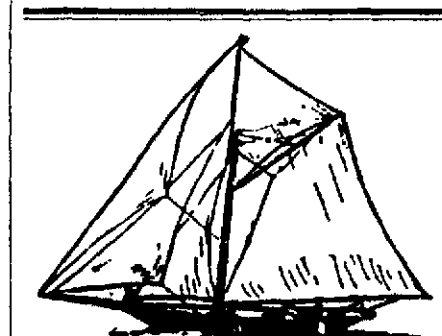
"Yes."

"Then, I reckon, the cat is gone already."—Ex.

Yellowstone Park Season.

Ends October 1st. The grandest outing spot in the world. Mountains, lakes, canyons, geysers, hot springs, buffaloes, elk, deer, found there. Reduced rates for 1895. Send six cents for tourist book to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn.

The Indian manufactures were confined to the making of canoes, the building of lodges, the weaving of baskets and coarse fabrics, and the making of rude weapons and images.



FAIR SAILING through life for the person who keeps in health. With a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you are an easy prey to all sorts of ailments. That "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work.

That is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed flesh and strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.

Medical Students. Undergraduates or in TIME IN MONEY! For particulars how ladies or gentlemen employed day or night in town or country, can obtain or acquire medical education, qualifying for successful practicing medicine or how those with sufficient medical knowledge can become licensed practitioners. Address, J. H. Smith, University, 111 Adams Street, Chicago.

It is more than Wonderful how patients who suffer from "cat" peace and comfort by removing them with Hinderecans.

Russians think it an honor to be buried in glass coffins.

Health once impaired is not easily regained, yet Parker's Ginger Tonic has attained these results in many cases, good for every weakness and disease.

Leadon water pipes were used long before the time of Henry VIII.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Soneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

China raises and consumes more ducks than any other country in the world.

PITB—All fit stopped freely Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. No Puffer for the first day's use. Nervousness, Tremors and Stiff joints treated. Send to Dr. King, 301 Arch St., Philadelphia.

The ancient Egyptians used wooden rollers to move their huge blocks of stone.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Feet, Tender or Raw Faces, Chills, Itches, etc. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

The worker-bee lives six months, the drone four in months, the female bee four years.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething.

Lack of physical culture has a tendency to make school children short-sighted.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Corn Salve completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, etc.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warrented to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 10 cents.

The amount of capital in the book business is believed to be double what it was twenty years ago.

A Coaching Trip Through Yellowstone Park would be an innovation worth trying. Splendid roads, superb coaches, fine horses, good drivers, the grandest scenery in the world—all found there. Send six cents in stamps to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., for tourist book.

The same fairy stories are common to the Hindoos, Arabians, Greeks, and Teutons.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BLOOD POISON

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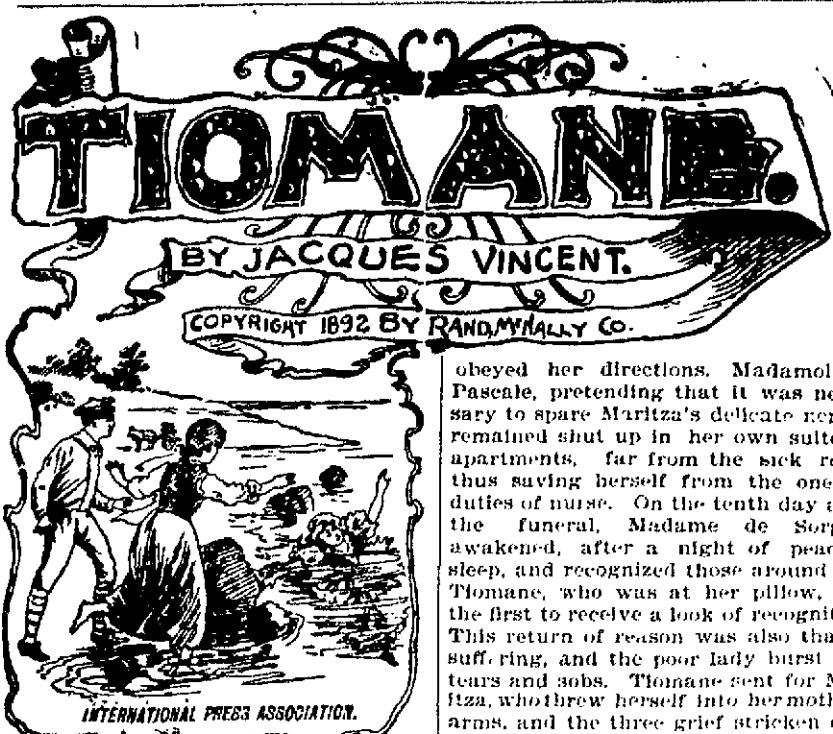
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CHAPTER XIV.—(CONTINUED).

Awakened by the crash, Tiomane sprang from his bed. In the next room he heard Maritza crying for aid in a terrified voice. Forgetting all her unkindness, Tiomane was about to go to her when she heard Bill's voice in the apartment. The faithful servant had gone at once to her young mistress. At that moment a second peal of thunder, more terrible even than the first, was heard. From its apparent nearness, it must have fallen on the palace, and, as if some disaster had happened, there was suddenly a hurrying to and fro, the opening and shutting of doors, quick steps, confused voices. What had happened? Trembling with terror, Tiomane ran to the window and opened the shutter. As she did so a blinding flash of lightning made her reel. The great mansion shook to its foundations. She understood all, and her blood seemed frozen in her veins—it was an earthquake. One must have felt this indelible, irresistible, giddy sensation, which terrifies the bravest hearts, to imagine Tiomane's feelings. For a moment she stood petrified; then another flash showed her the oscillation of the mirror over the mantel, and at the same time it seemed to her that the palace was torn from its foundations.

A frightful confusion of voices succeeded the fall of heavy furniture, the crash of china, the ringing of bells, a deafening mingling of sounds under the subterranean upheaval. Obeying the impulse so well known to those who have passed through such a chaos of nature, Tiomane, half-distracted, breathless, opened her door, rushed out into the corridor, crossed it—still with the dreadful feeling that the earth was fleeing from under her feet. The door of the vestibule was open. She reached the garden, illuminated by the lightning flashes, which constantly succeeded each other, or rather which were mingled in one immense blinding light, as if the heavens were consuming the earth. All the inhabitants of the consulate were fleeing to the garden. She followed the others, and soon reached the orange grove, and then a vast expanse, far from any of the buildings, the surest refuge from the impending danger. In the lurid light she recognized Madame de Sorgesnes and Maritza, and knelt on the ground beside them. At last the wished-for day dawned. The shocks had ceased; some degree of calm returned to the terror-stricken hearts.

Suddenly, in a hollow whisper, the words were heard: "And the consul, where is he?" It was the voice of the devoted friend, the chancellor, Monsieur de Riez.

"My husband!" exclaimed Madame de Sorgesnes, suddenly awakened from the stupor into which she seemed to have fallen.

At once every group was scrutinized. The dear name was repeated, was called—no answer came. What misfortune had overtaken him? Madame de Sorgesnes remembered that it was he who had assisted her in leaving the doomed dwelling; it was he, the loving husband and father, who, with thoughtful affection, had thrown their mantles over the shoulders of his wife and daughter, and had even put on their slippers, for in their terror they were unable to help themselves. It was he who had conducted them to the garden; but having reached the garden, they had become separated. Then she could remember nothing more—her memory was a perfect blank. The garden, then, was the place to search. Monsieur de Riez, followed by many of the servants, went to seek his friend. Madame de Sorgesnes, leaning on Maritza's arm, followed slowly, and Tiomane, her loving heart torn with anxiety, not feeling the flinty path which was tearing her bare feet, was the last of the sad train. No trace of the dear lost one. They walked on and reached the broad avenue leading from the palace. There was a cry of inexpressible distress. Three of the marble columns of the summer-house were lying broken on the ground. Under the debris was a human body, face downward. A hand, cut off at the wrist by a piece of the falling capital, bore on its little finger a ring with the consul's coat of arms. The chancellor made an imperative gesture of warning that Madame de Sorgesnes might be prevented from advancing. But the half-distracted woman, breaking away from the kind hands which held her back, rushed to the spot. She uttered one heartrending cry and fell fainting to the ground.

CHAPTER XV.

WEEK HAD passed—a sad week for the stricken family. The funeral had taken place amid heart-felt demonstrations of grief, for all who knew Monsieur de Sorgesnes loved him. After the first terrible emotion, the stricken widow had taken to her bed—brain fever supervened, accompanied by alternate delirium and unconsciousness, and she was spared, at last, the last sad preparations—everything was done without her knowledge. Tiomane took up her position as nurse at the sick bed of her benefactress, snatching only a few hours' sleep in a chair at her side. The flames dechambre. Anais and Elli,

obeyed her directions. Mademoiselle Pascale, pretending that it was necessary to spare Maritza's delicate nerves, remained shut up in her own suite of apartments, far from the sick room, thus saving herself from the onerous duties of nurse. On the tenth day after the funeral, Madame de Sorgesnes awakened, after a night of peaceful sleep, and recognized those around her. The first to receive a look of recognition. This return of reason was also that of suffering, and the poor lady burst into tears and sobs. Tiomane went to Maritza, who threw herself into her mother's arms, and the three grief-stricken ones mingled their tears. A letter from Guillaume came in reply to the telegram announcing the terrible accident. How grieved he was not to be with his mother and sister in their sorrow! What would he not have given to see the remains of that dear father! But the distance was so great that he was obliged to give up that sad consolation and remain at school, feeling that in so doing he was obeying his father's wishes. The convalescence of the invalid was very slow. But after many weeks she was dressed by loving hands, and moved wearily about her apartments in her mourning crapes. She consented to receive Prince Hussan, and Maritza found her sweet smiles again in the presence of her fiancé, whose visit was necessarily short and grave. No one seemed to remember the terrible scene which preceded the lamentable event. Even the governess affected total forgetfulness of any conflict with Tiomane, well satisfied, as she was, that another should assume the duties of nurse and consoler, and mentally resolving that she would indemnify herself for her enforced amiability later on. A week had passed since Maritza had seen her fiancé. The day after his first visit, a note from him announced his sudden departure for Constantinople, whither he had been summoned by the grand vizier. The young girl awaited his return with impatience. One afternoon Madame de Sorgesnes, seated on the veranda of her suite of apartments, was conversing sadly with the two young girls. Mademoiselle Pascale was reading a newspaper. Elli came to ask her mistress's permission to allow the chancellor to join them. A sign of acquiescence being given, M. de Riez entered. He carried under one arm an enormous roll of papers, and his face was extremely grave. He remained some minutes almost silent, seated by the invalid's chair, as if he hesitated to announce the real object of his visit. But at last he said, with evident reluctance:

"Dear madam, I have deferred, as long as possible, intruding upon your sorrow, to call your attention to business matters—always painful under such circumstances—peculiarly so to you, I know—but I can put it off no longer—it is absolutely necessary."

Tiomane and "Mademoiselle," foreseeing a confidential business conversation, rose to leave the room.

"No, no, remain," said the widow. "I have no secrets from you, my dear ones."

The chancellor, with an encouraging smile, said, "Madame de Sorgesnes is quite right in keeping near her those who love her best—for she needs all their sympathy and devotion."

The governess and Tiomane resumed their seats. Maritza, with an instinctive feeling of fear, took her mother's hand and held it, as if to reassure her.

The chancellor continued, "You understand, my dear madam, do you not, I wish to talk to you of business matters?"

The widow made a gesture of weariness. "I beg, madam," he continued more earnestly, "that you will listen attentively, for it is necessary, most necessary, that you should understand these matters, judge and decide. I repeat, it is a question of your business matters, and it is imperatively necessary that you should understand them thoroughly."

She shrugged her shoulders wearily. "It is useless, quite useless. I am utterly unable to think, to understand. And then, you know, I know nothing of business matters, interest, and all that."

Certainly, he did know it. He knew well, only too well, that frivolous, childish mind, governed by caprice alone, incapable of any serious thought, of any mental effort whatever. He continued, nevertheless, in a still graver tone:

"These matters are most important, however, my dear madam, for on you alone rests the responsibility of directing your household, of watching over the interests of your children."

more painful for me to say, and for you to hear."

"After what I have suffered, can anything be painful?" she murmured, trying, but vainly, to stifle her sobs. The chancellor looked at her with such profound commiseration that she shuddered.

"Ah! what is it? what have you to say to me, Monsieur de Riez?"

"In the first place, madam, I must tell you that the French government will send a consul-general here soon, and it will be necessary for you to prepare to leave this house."

"Can it be true? I had not even thought of anything so dreadful. It is cruel to take even my house from me." Tears flowed in torrents down her pale cheeks.

"Leave our home! oh, can it be possible?" exclaimed Maritza.

"Monsieur de Riez," said Madame de Sorgesnes, in a calmer tone, "is there no way of arranging this matter? This house, where I have lived so happily with my husband, is very dear to me. There are other mansions in Smyrna suitable for the consulate. I wish to purchase this one."

The chancellor started, and his kind face became very sad.

"You do not know, dear madam," he said, "you have never known, for your good husband shielded you from all care, the anxieties by which he was often well-nigh overwhelmed. He did not, however, he could not, foresee this terrible denouement—so sad to all of us. Even I, who thought I knew all, was far from suspecting it."

"What do you mean?" stammered the poor lady, while the two young girls and the governess looked at him with horror-stricken faces.

"You must know all, my dear madam," he answered. "The situation, the painful situation, demands certain steps which must be taken at once." "Speak! speak plainly, that I may understand you," said the widow, growing still more agitated.

"Allow me, then, dear madam, to state as briefly as possible these most painful details. These are the facts: Monsieur de Sorgesnes, a most skillful financier, has for many years engaged in the boldest stock speculations. For some time he was very successful, but his expensive manner of living swallowed up this money as fast as it was made. The last few years have been most disastrous—but his was one of those brave, hopeful hearts not easily cast down. In order not to change his manner of living, in order not to deprive his idolized wife and children of the luxuries to which they had been accustomed, he was forced to borrow money. Everything leads me to believe that, had he lived, all would have gone well; but now—"

Madame de Sorgesnes listened in a sort of stupor, not understanding the full meaning of these terrible words, not daring to look into the frightful abyss so suddenly opened before her, but trembling from head to foot, with a nameless terror of the future.

"And then?" she murmured, not having courage to give utterance to her fears. Monsieur de Riez avoided a direct reply.

"You see, my dear madam, that the situation is very grave, and that it must be carefully watched by you. Now that you are in some degree prepared, shall we examine together all this business, in detail? As chancellor of the consulate, and as the dearest friend of the deceased, the whole responsibility devolves on me. You know my love for your husband. I wish to show to his wife and children the same devotion, the same zeal."

Madame de Sorgesnes did not reply. She was overwhelmed with horror of a disaster the whole extent of which she could not measure.

"I have here," continued Monsieur de Riez, pointing to the enormous bundle of papers which he had laid upon the table near him, "all the documents bearing upon the case; all the bills, contracts, notes, etc., which must be submitted to you, my dear madam."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MANET'S PICTURES.

Treat for the Lovers of the Impressionistic School at the Art Institute.

Lovers of the impressionistic school will find a treat in store for them in the fifteen pictures of Edouard Manet, which were placed on exhibition at the Art Institute, says Chicago Post. Manet is the founder of this school and the master to whom all apostles of the method turn for light and guidance. Like others of his peculiar views his place is not fixed in the world of art and his genius is a much-disputed point. He is described as an "eccentric realist," and his work stands boldly out in defiance of many of the recognized and revered rules which have been handed down to us. The most important picture is a large canvas showing Christ attended by angels. The figures are remarkably drawn, and there is a suggestion of Guericke in his effects here, but the imitation, if it is an imitation, is only a weak one. "The Bull Fight," which is spoken of as being one of the most striking examples of Manet's art, possesses a certain dramatic force; the action is good, but the multitude of onlookers is disposed of in a curious way. The tiers of people look a little distance off like banks of beautiful, nodding flowers, while by a somewhat closer inspection they lose even this semblance to a reality and appear only inexpressive little dabs of paint. The "Concert at the Tuilleries" is the best executed work of the entire collection, while "My Garden" shows a masterly handling of color. Whatever the opinion held as to his school, his drawing or composition, there is a freshness and lack of conventionality about Manet's art that is as charming as it is unusual. This collection comes to us direct from New York, where it attracted much attention.

Japanese Swords.

The early Japanese swords were expected to be so keen that a blade suspended horizontally beneath a tree would sever any falling leaf that might strike upon its edge.

What They Have.

The dog has his day—To the cat night falls—The dog has his kennel—The cat her walls—

Tennyson Up to Date.

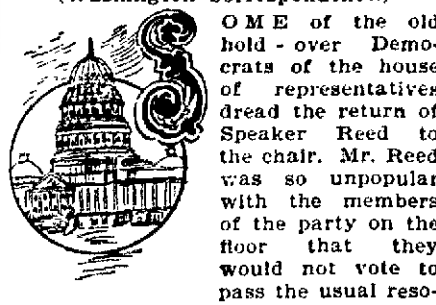
In the spring the maiden's fancy Turns to thoughts of hat and frock, And the young man's, even more surely, To his annual bout with "bock."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Some Democrats Dread the Return of Reed—Misspell Names—Similarity of Names Results in No End of Confusion to Illustrators.

(Washington Correspondence.)



OME of the old hold-over Democrats of the house of representatives dread the return of Speaker Reed to the chair. Mr. Reed was so unpopular with the members of the party on the floor that they would not vote to pass the usual resolutions of thanks at the end of his term. This case was not without precedent. In the Twenty-fifth congress the house refused to give a vote of thanks to Speaker Polk. The motion was made, and the first name called was that of John Quincy Adams. He voted in the negative emphatically. A great many negatives were made during the roll-call criticizing Mr. Polk's conduct as speaker. Mr. Reed was as firm a partisan as Mr. Reed. Mr. Reed's rulings have been vindicated in most cases and the Democratic party was forced to adopt the odious "Reed rules" in order to do business. But this does not endear Mr. Reed to the members of that party any the more.

John Quincy Adams, who opposed the resolution of thanks to Mr. Polk, was a good fighter himself, and a very stubborn man. He made a sturdy fight for the right of petition when some people sent him an anti-slavery document to present to the house. His contention was that every petitioner had a right to lay his views before congress. During the controversy over this point, the National Intelligencer, the principal pa-

Gibson of Louisiana and Mr. Gibson of Maryland, Mr. White of Louisiana and Mr. White of California were confused when they served together in the senate. It was easy for the illustrator who had a demand for a picture of Senator "White to pick up the first picture of "Senator White" which came to hand without thinking there were two senators of that name.

One of the senators I have just named was discussing with me recently the assaults made on the treasury by office-seekers and office-holders, and he recalled an experience which he had at the last session of congress with a man from his own state. This man came to him with a request that he have a paragraph inserted in one of the appropriation bills making an appropriation for a new office in the library of congress. The librarian was willing to recommend the appointment of a laborer; the salary would be small, and there would be probably very little objection to the appropriation in either house or senate. The senator said: "Why, you could not work for so small a salary as that. You could not afford to." The applicant was quite certain that he could. So the senator agreed to recommend the appropriation and the office was created. The senator's constituent was appointed to the new place. Almost as soon as the place had been created, the new office-holder came to the senator to get an increase in salary from congress. He said that the other people who were doing like work in the library received twice as much money as he. Besides, he could not live on so small a salary. The senator exploded promptly. "You told me that this salary would satisfy you, when I said that it would not," he said. "Now you can take what you have or you can get out of Washington as soon as you please. I will make it my particular business to see that there is no increase made for your particular office." The office-holder is still drawing the small salary. But he is not fond of the senator, who is no other than Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to England.

Office-holding creates a race of beggars—men and women who are hounding congress continually for an increase

A Coon's Memory. A coon may not be a very communicative animal, but his receptive and retaining faculties are excellent. At one of the Grand Island, Niagara River, resorts, a young representative of the species occupies a limb of a tree before the hotel. One day early in the spring, while the ice was going down the river in cakes an acre wide, a youth untied the coon and threw him into the cold water. The coon swam to the shore, but since that time his tormentor has not approached him without a fight. The coon snarls and bites and grins his teeth, and in other characteristic ways gives vent to the feeling that is within him. Occasionally when very hungry, he will eat from a dish held near to his perch by his enemy, but when his hunger has been appeased one of his long hands is sure to start at lightning pace for the fingers of the man holding the bowl of bread and milk.

WINTER WHEAT, 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE!

Did you ever hear of that? Well there are thousands of farmers who think they will reach this yield with Salzer's new hardy Red Cross Wheat. Rye 60 bushels per acre! Crimson Clover at \$2.60 per bushel. Lots and lots of grass and clover for fall seeding. Cut this out and send to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for fall catalogue and sample of above wheat free. (W.N.U.)

Sound and Distance.

The roar of the lion can be heard farther than the sound of any other living creature. Next comes the cry of the hyena and then the hoot of the owl. After these the panther and the jackal. The donkey can be heard fifty times farther than the horse, and the cat ten times as far as the dog. Strange as it may seem, the cry of the hare can be heard farther than that of either the dog or cat.

Choice of Routes.

To Knights Templar conclave, Boston, via the Nickel Plate road, embracing Chautauque Lake, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Fallsides of the Hudson, Hoosac Tunnel, and ride through the Berkshire Hills by daylight. Tickets on sale Aug. 19th to 25th inclusive. Lowest rates, quick time and service unexcelled, including palace sleeping and dining cars. Address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, for further information.

The Grand Canyon

Of the Yellowstone is 1,200 feet deep. It has been excavated out of hard volcanic rock. You can imagine how many million years it has taken to do this. It is a wonderful combination in form and color. You ought to see it—probably you intend to go sometime. Better to this year. Rates are low. Send six cents to Chas. S. Peck, General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., for a tourist book of the park.

For Knights Templar.

Low-rate excursion to Boston via Nickel Plate road. Tickets on sale Aug. 19th to 25th inclusive. Lowest rates through trains; palace sleeping-cars; unexcelled service, including dining-cars and colored porters in charge of day coaches. For particulars address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

Why Some Strikes Fail.

Friend—How's business now, old boy? Bad as ever?

Manufacturer—No; doing better than we were.

"Glad to hear that. You told me, some weeks ago, that your mills were running at a loss."

"No loss now; not a cent."

"Prices gone up?"

"No. Men are on a strike."

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the one True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

THE GREAT SWAMP ROOT CURE. At Druggists, 50c & \$1. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL GRANUM IT IS THE BEST FOOD FOR Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS

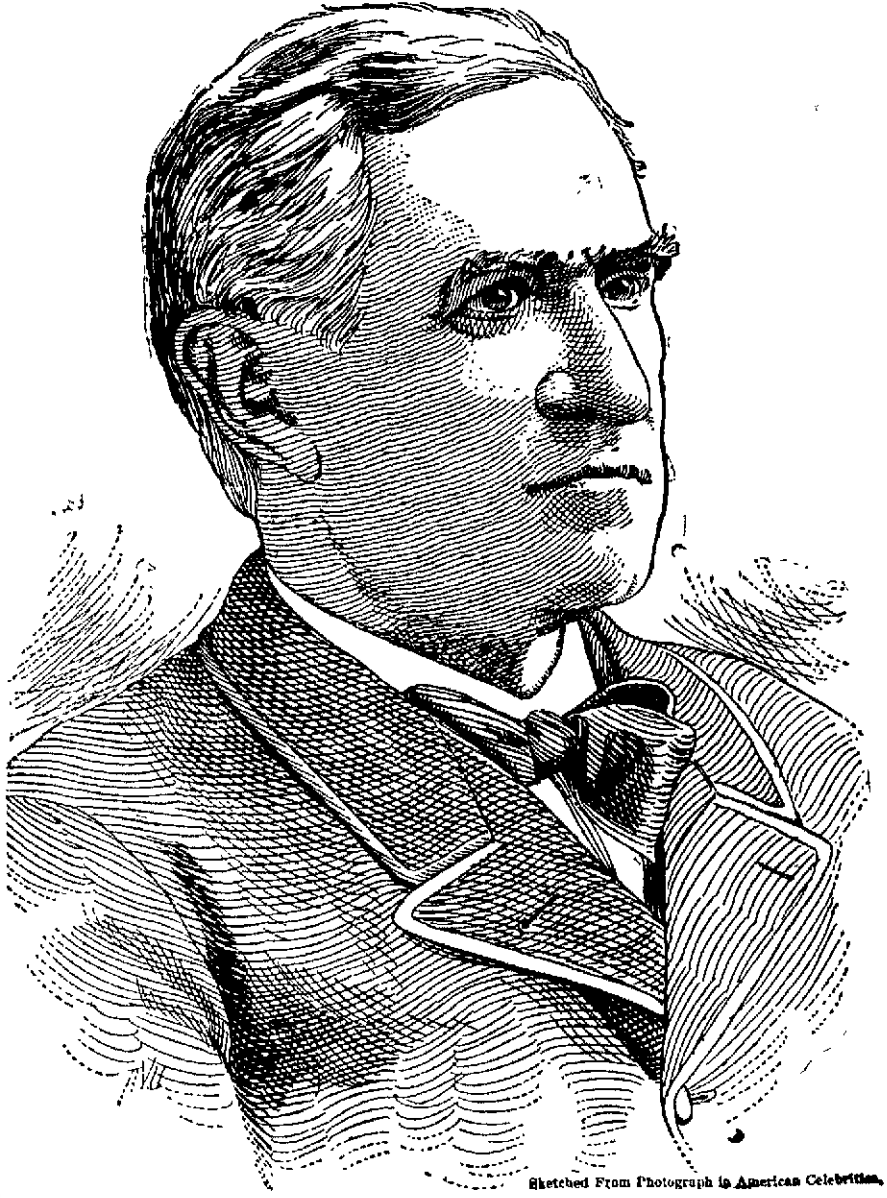
JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART The course of instruction in this Academy conducted by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, embraces the study of subjects necessary to constitute a solid and refined education. Propriety of deportment, personal neatness and a thorough knowledge of the English language are given special attention. Extensive grammar is taught the pupils every faculty for useful bodily exertion, and the study of the sciences is given special attention. Full term opens Tuesday, Sept. 3d. For further particulars apply to the Academy, Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, Mo.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME. THE FIFTY-SECOND YEAR WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 3d, 1895.

For information, address: Rev. Father J. J. Connelley, S.J., 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. For application, address: Rev. Father J. J. Connelley, S.J., 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.



THOMAS F. BAYARD.

per of Washington, if not the only one, misspelled Mr. Adams' name. He wrote a characteristic letter to the editor in protest. "I think that National Intelligencer has printed enough libels about me to be able to spell my name," he said.

It is not often that a public man's name is misspelled in the newspapers, though there is a general tendency to spell the name of McMillin of Tennessee "McMillan."

It happens not infrequently, though, that men of the same name are confused in illustrations. This happened a great many times in the last administration. There were two members of the cabinet named Foster—John W. Foster of Indiana, the secretary of state, and Charles W. Foster of Ohio, the secretary of the treasury. It happened a great many times when Mr. Foster of Indiana was in office that his portrait was printed over a story about Charles Foster. While John W. Foster was in



THOMAS B. REED.

Japan bringing about an understanding between the peace envoys of China and Japan, the mistake was repeated a great many times.

The two members of the Jones family in the senate have been the subjects of frequent misadventures. Mr. Jones of Arkansas has figured in the complaints as Mr. Jones of Nevada, and vice versa. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon used to find himself confused with Mr. Mitchell of Pennsylvania a few years ago. Now he is mistaken for Mitchell of Wisconsin quite as frequently. Mr.

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CAPORAL
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THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL
CIGARETTE

Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER
BRANDS COMBINED

More Locals

—Go to the Cheap Cash store.

—Frank Abb spent last Thursday on business at Grand Rapids.

—Miss Jessie Baker left for a short visit to Chicago, last Monday.

—An elegant new line of spring goods have just been received by Krutza, the tailor.

—Mrs. D. Lloyd Jones and son, Chauncey, have been visiting at Washburn for a few days.

—Max. Wirth, who has charge of the Bender & Fried horse business at Iowa, spent a few hours in the city on Sunday and Monday.

—You can always find the freshest of groceries at Geo. J. Leonard's, on Clark street. He is making especially low prices on canned goods at present.

—Thos. B. Hill, of Winona, Minn., a graduate of the Madison law school, class of '94, visited with his fellow classmates, W. F. Collins and E. J. Dierks, last Friday.

—A new metallic mail box has been placed near the door at the postoffice by Postmaster Finch. It is 15 inches square and 2 feet deep, and will be used for papers and packages only.

—Burglar and fire proof safety deposit boxes for rent by the Citizens National Bank. Prices, \$3.00 per year and upwards. The only burglar proof deposit boxes in this part of the state.

—Choice family groceries, as well as canned and bottle goods, flour and vegetables, can always be obtained at the lowest cash prices by calling upon Theo. Johnson & Co., the Strong's avenue grocers, Prentice block.

—The H. D. McCulloch Co. is headquarters for paints, oils and wall paper, they having one of the finest and largest stocks in this locality. They carry nothing but the best and purest in paints, and guarantee every can sold.

A Million Friends.
A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative power in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at John Cadman's drug store. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00.

C. Krembs & Bro., established 1863.
At their store on public square you will always find a full stock of general hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, lawn mowers, plows, cultivators, pumps, ropes, fence wire, mill supplies of all descriptions, etc. All orders for roofing and other tin and sheet iron work promptly executed. Also agents for the celebrated Boynton furnace. If

Dr. A. P. Sawyer—Dear Sir: I have been suffering with sick headache for a long time. I used your Family Cure and now am entirely relieved. I would not do without your medicine. Mrs. C. A. Miller, Mt. Morris, Ill. Sold by R. H. Mieling & Co.

For Sale.
A twelve room house, centrally located, for sale on reasonable terms. Enquire at this office. If

Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure cures Stomach trouble, Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure cures Liver complaints, cures Kidney difficulty. Sold by R. H. Mieling & Co.

Deserving Praise.
I desire to say to our citizens, that for years I have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Balm, and have never landed a remonstrance, that such as well as that have given such universal satisfaction. I do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and I stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.—JOHN CADMAN, druggist, Stevens Point.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Cadman.

A Good Pasture.
For horses and cattle, on west side of river. Plenty of grass and water, and care taken of stock. Terms reasonable. Enquire of Fred. Hodsdon, the milkman, 627 Elk street. If

SOME QUEER NAMES.

FOUND BY A CURIOUS MAN IN CHICAGO'S DIRECTORY.

Old Cognomen That Bear Funny Relationships to Their Possessors—Lawyers Read the List, but Doctors Are Not Far Behind Them.

What is the funniest name you ever heard of? Was it Knockernus, Niggerette or Windmill? What do you think of Up-purust, Winterpiggins or Deathdew for the last name of a man or woman? How about Bluebag for an appellation? And what is your opinion of Mugboy as a cognomen? Shouldn't Sunnyday be a cheery sort of fellow, and who could blame Troublesoul for being of a worrying turn of mind?

Pretty funny names these, all of them, but there are plenty just as odd in the directory and on the streets of Chicago. Take any profession or line of trade and follow it up with this idea in mind, and quite a budget of odd names can be collected in an hour's walk about the downtown streets. Lawyers are prolific in the use of peculiar names, and here are a few of them: Talker, Blower, Splitter, Nagger and Windyman are all to be found in downtown offices. Hardmouth, Dusty and Slowgoer inhabit the upper floor of a West Side Justice shop. The North Side is responsible for Slanger, Swearer and Long-tongue, and a South Side suburb supports members of the legal profession who reside in the appropriate names of Patience, Alltime and Neverquick. The South Side, too, shelters Mr. Killjustice and Mr. Hangman.

Doctors are well represented in the congress of funny names, and the list might be headed with Sawbones, Killer, Murderer and Killin. Dr. Pierce is a near neighbor of his medical brother, Dr. Gentle, and Dr. Merryman lives not far from either. Dr. Sadheart would hardly be a cheerful physician, Dr. Mournful should, according to his name, be just as sad, and who would want a man named Grief to sit at one's sick bed side? Dyer has not a cheerful sound, and Graveyard and Green-grave might reasonably be expected to handicap a struggling physician. But the gentlemen so named do not seem to have suffered from their melancholy sounding names. Dr. Gay is said to be an unusually solemn man, and Dr. Hothend is declared by his friends to be the very reverse of his name. None of the Dr. Stouts attempts to live up to his name, all of the Shorts are tall, not a single Giant is above medium height, and solitary Dr. Dwarf is in reality anything but a pygmy.

Dentists come next in point of appropriate names, and perhaps Dr. Puller deserves first place in their section of the names which provoke merriment. Fillor, Scrapor, Filer, Polish and Makewhite are not bad as advertisements of their owner's business, and Teether ought to be a positive help to the dentist who signs it after his given name. Goldplate, Rubberrmouth, Hardgum and Rooter will serve as good illustrations of how funny names can be when considered in connection with the business of the people who own them, and the name of Burr will awaken painful recollections in the minds of many persons. Forecept is dangerously like forecept, and Pain is too suggestive to look well on a dentist's sign.

Prochers in Chicago seem to have good names as a rule, but Messrs. Blowhard, Gossip and Cruel have departed from the correct path in this respect, and Mr. Frothinker has followed them. Mr. Dipper is, of course, a Baptist, and Mr. Waterlove should be a temperance worker. Swing, Blackheart, Horring, Sandhater and Smudge are all queer names for prochers to own, but perhaps Graceluck is the oddest of all. Goodness is evidently a relic of Puritan times, but who can explain Deathhunter and Devilsfoot? All these names are owned by men who have once lived in Chicago if they do not now, and all are familiar to old settlers. Mercer should be a rich rather than a dry goods man than a pastor, and Tophenay is hardly appropriate to the ministerial calling. It is certain that the name of Gamble would go sadly against a divine who wished to preach against cards and billiards, but Makepeace and Goodfellow have a decidedly pleasant sound. Shop-hardboy does very well for a Chicago directory student, but his classmate, Mr. Goutskin, doubtless regrets that his father happened to possess this particular name.

Tailors seem to be especially fond of names which are applicable to and descriptive of their calling, and Beshears might be taken as a good example of this kind of name. "Cutler & Stitch" is the inscription above the door of a downtown firm, and Threadneedle & Wax must surely have hailed from London. Fitter, Seams, Padder, Sewer, Yardman and Measurer are all to be found among the lists of city tailors, and Longbill is printed on the letter heads of a well known tailor and furrier.

Dressmakers are not far behind in the race, and the West Side boasts a Mme. Selsora, a Mrs. Trimmer and a Miss Charginigh. It is not known whether the latter tries to live up to her name or not, but it is suspected that Mrs. Poormaker would like to return to her maiden name. Mrs. Venus regards her name as part of her stock in trade, and Miss Gracelook looks upon hers in the same fashion.

Book names are very well represented in Chicago, and any one who doubts the reality of Dickens' characters need only take a walk down Washburn avenue. Wildclomb, Hoffer, Pecksniff, Snagsby and Nickleby are all to be found there, and State street has Cheveril, Dorrit, Jettycorn and Jellyby. Twist and Chadband are just round the corner on a side street, and the Dolly Varden store is known to all old residents at least by sight. Thackery is represented by Penderennis and a small army of Newcomes, and Scott has Waverley, Derwent, Quentin and Quackenbush to show that he is not forgotten.—Chicago Tribune.

The Animal or Other Style.
Here is the sultor, describing the girl he adores. He says: "As she sat down, I thought that I had never seen such splendid shoulders combined with so slight a hip before." Indeed, she might be a panther at the zoo.

And here is a description of a girl's pretty neck: "A delicious, solid, white throat rose from the dull stuff like an almond bursting from its husk." Why, it might be something to eat. The heroine's lips are always "scarlet." Now, no lips are ever scarlet—that is, unless they are part of a "get up"—and a very bad "get up" at that.—Temple Bar.

The School Board.
Tommy—Paw, what is the board of education? Mr. Figg—In the days when I went to school it was a pine shingle.—Indianapolis Journal.

WRITER'S CRAMP.

It Is Not Restricted to Writers, but Attacks Artists and Musicians Also.

If interest to every literary worker is Kenyon West's long article on "Writer's Cramp, Its Recognition and Prevention," in a recent number of The Writer. "Writer's cramp, in one of its gravest forms," he says, "is a spasmodic action of the muscles of the hand or forearm which have been concerned in the act of writing, so that if the writer attempts to hold the pen and use it in the same way to which he has always accustomed himself, the fingers refuse to obey the command of the will, and writing is rendered impossible. The term is not the best one which could be chosen. First, because even in the advanced stages of the paralytic forms of the disease there is never a symptom of cramp or spasm, and, second, because it is not restricted to writers, but takes in those muscular and nervous disorders and disturbances of movement which afflict musicians, artists and others." His paper is, however, devoted entirely to the appearance of the affliction in writers. "No two cases of writer's cramp are precisely alike," he continues, "either in their subjective effects or in their visible manifestations."

The first part of the article is devoted to the first symptoms and different forms of the disease; the second, to its prevention, alleviation and cure. "Physicians prescribe perfect rest," which is, of course, in most cases out of the question, and therefore Mr. West describes the different devices by which writer's cramp can be prevented. The penholder must be held in different ways—between the thumb and the first finger, between the first and middle fingers, between the middle and fourth fingers, etc. Holders should never be smooth and of various sizes. Cork holders are preferable, and changes can be made by tying two of them together, etc. Worn should take care not to wear tight sleeves while writing, the arm should be kept warm, the height and slant of writing desk or table should be observed.—In short, a hundred trifles go to make up the ounce of prevention that is better than the pound of cure. Interesting, also, are the descriptions, with illustrations of the different instruments, invented for the use of those who suffer from the disease.—Critic.

CARE OF THE BABY.

Everybody Has a Different Bit of Advice For the Young Mother.

I have been talking with a young mother about her baby, writes a woman. She tells me there is nothing in the world about which every one is willing to give so much free information and advice as upon this subject of a new baby. One woman who comes in to call upon her looks the baby over and says, "You pin it too tight." Then she unpins its surcingle and things, and the next woman who comes in says: "Oh, you must pin its clothes tighter. You'll make it pot belled." Then she pins it up again.

Another woman says, "You don't feed it enough," the next woman says, "You feed the child too much." Another woman recommends saffron tea and somebody else catnip. Another woman says, "You bathe it too often," another, "You don't bathe it often enough," and another tells a story about the rickets. One woman says, "Never rock your child," and another says, "Its clothes are too long."

Everybody examines its flannels, and most persons think she dresses it too warm and others warn her against crump. She keeps a poison antidote list on the wall and sleeps with a thermometer on the head of the bed and crump medicine under her pillow and carries camphor gum in her pocket. She is in a flutter from morning till night and from night till morning, and is so apprehensive that when that baby looks crosswise she is plunged into anxiety and despair.

Then, when her husband comes home and she suggests a new plan of action for that baby and confesses that Mrs. Wisecrout confided the principle to her, he grows fierce and assures her that he offered that same idea weeks ago, but she refused to follow it. Then he calls his female advisers "old hens," and about that time any young mother's cup of sorrow is pretty full.

There is such a lot of cruel realism mixed up with the ideal in life.—Philadelphia Press.

English Shoes.

The remark that Americans, when in England, often send home to buy shoes, because the English shoes are of such poor quality, called out from one American present this story:

An American in England, who had bought a pair of shoes of a fashionable dealer, carried them back soon with a protest. "Look here," he said, "I've had these shoes only two weeks, and they are completely out of shape and the leather is giving way in two places."

The Englishman looked at the shoes and inquired:

"Dear me! Dear me!" he said. "You've been walking in these shoes?"

"Walking in them? What else should I do with them?"

"That's it, sir! Our shoes are made only for carriage people, sir!"

And the dealer loftily bowed the American out of the shop.—Youth's Companion.

Tact In Talking.

Don't fire a lot of small talk at a shy or silent man and don't pronounce him stupid if he fails to return corresponding innuities. Ordinarily when a man is silent it is because you have not put him in talking about the right thing, and if he seems stupid it is because you have not interested him. Girls make the mistake of thinking the essential thing is that they themselves should seem to be "having an elegant time," and that is why they maintain an unending flow of chatter. But the real secret comes to making the escort have a good time. The girl who can sit absolutely quiet and keep a man talking is the clever girl, and if the man is stupid she is doubly clever.—Exchange.

The Mississippi.

The Mississippi had over a dozen native names, different points in its course. The Algonquins called it the Mochee, Selge, other tribes termed it Chicagoo, Mico, Tumajase, Tapala Ri and other names. The Algonquin name was finally adopted by the whites for the whole river. The meaning is "father of waters," or "the whole river." Twenty-seven different spellings are noted in the writings of the early explorers.

The Danger He Is In.

Cawker—I am very much afraid that Snowgrass will go blind. He's such an egotist. Canso—How can egotism produce blindness? Cawker—He overworks his I.—Detroit Free Press.

A STUDY OF THUNDERSTORMS.

Notes About Their Distribution Set Forth By Professor Klossovsky.

Professor Klossovsky of the University of Odessa, having made a special study of thunderstorms, has published a chart showing the distribution of such storms over the known surface of the globe. It was already known that thunderstorms are rare in high latitudes and unknown above 75 degrees north. The electrical activity of the earth near the poles seems to find vent in auroral displays. In Europe the frequency of thunderstorms increases as the observer moves southward, and there is a somewhat irregular line of greatest frequency encircling the globe near the equator. The number lessens as one moves southward from the equator, but not so rapidly as in moving northward from that line, and the region of strong auroral activity is much narrower in the southern hemisphere than in the northern. The frequency of tempests decreases rapidly in going north or south from the equator in the interior of the continents. There is a line of demarcation between the region of frequent and the region of rare tempests, extending from the southwest to the northeast. In the desert of Africa and over Persia and the great area of central Asia thunderstorms are infrequent, the total number in a given locality not exceeding five or six annually. There is a zone with a mean of five to ten tempests annually enveloping the northern part of European Russia, the southern part of the Scandinavian peninsula and Great Britain, while at the extreme northwest of the Scandinavian peninsula and in Siberia the mean descends to one, and even none.

In the American continent the number of tempests increases regularly in approaching the equator, though here, as in Europe and Asia, there are marked irregularities in certain regions. Africa, save at points on the coast, is peculiarly free from tempests. The maximum is reached in the light of Benin. At Lima, Peru, lightning is never seen. However, earthquakes are of almost daily occurrence, and there seems to be a law that in countries subject to earthquakes thunderstorms are rare, or perhaps more accurately, where thunderstorms are unknown earthquakes are frequent. At Leon and Guanajuato, Mexico, however, there are from 140 to 150 thunderstorms in the year.

Professor Klossovsky finds that the frequency of thunderstorms in a given region depends somewhat upon the conductivity of the soil. Where the soil is a good conductor the electrical activity is easily distributed without violence. Limestone regions are subject to thunderstorms because the soil is not a good conductor of electricity. He notes also that in the old world, in latitude 62 degrees to 64 degrees north, thunderstorms are more frequent than in the same latitudes of the new world. At the same time the region of auroral activity is broader in the new world than in the old.

The Conductor's Calculations.

A newsboy, a passenger and a conductor came together on a Market street car yesterday. The conductor wanted a fare from the passenger, the passenger wanted a paper from the newsboy and the newsboy wanted change from the conductor. The passenger handed the conductor and the newsboy each 10 cents. The newsboy handed his dime to the conductor for change. The conductor rang up a fare, gave the boy four nickels and went out to the front of the car. The boy gave the passenger three nickels and a paper and jumped off the car. The conductor returned, and recollecting that he had not given the passenger his change out of the dime gave him a nickel. The passenger then had his 20 cents back and had paid for his ride and paper.

The conductor retired to the rear platform and on his fingers, shook his head thoughtfully and counted it up again, but he could not figure it out to his satisfaction. He was morally certain that he had been flimflammed, but he couldn't fix the responsibility either on the newsboy or the passenger. The number of fares he missed while trying to figure himself out even would have cost him his job if a spotter had been aboard.—San Francisco Post.

A Wonderful Woman.

Not all the women of the last generation wore millicent dolls. There was, for instance, Miss Phoebe Brown of Matlock, England, as noted by William Hutton in 1801. Her common dress was a man's hat, coat, with a sponcer above it, and men's shoes. She could lift a hundredweight with either hand and carry 14 stone. Her voice was more than masculine; it was deep toned, and the wind in her face, she could send it a mile. Yet she had no beard. She could sew, knit, cook, spin, but hated them all. She accepted any kind of manual labor, but her favorite avocation was breaking in horses at a guinea a week. She was an excellent judge of a cow and shot accurately with a gun. Her chief food was milk, and she was fond of Milton, Pope and Shakespeare. This admirable female also performed neatly on the flute, violin, harpsichord and bass viol. She could cover easily 40 miles a day, and when a gentleman at the New Bath treated her rudely she said that "she had a good mind to have knocked him down."—New York Tribune.

Disposing of Kitchen Refuse.

The labor of keeping city streets in a clean, presentable and sanitary condition is greatly reduced by the sensible, practical housekeeper who takes the trouble to consume the garbage and scraps that accumulate. The very best way to do this is to put upon the coal fire, after the meal is finished, whatever refuse may have been gathered. This is at once the easiest, least expensive and cleanest way of getting rid of it. An old colander or metal vessel full of holes may be placed in the kitchen sink, and into it all scraps and useless leftovers are to be thrown. When well drained, they are ready for consumption, and will help in keeping the fire until the next meal. A patented device for accomplishing this and is a perforated cage, designed to be slipped into a cross section of pipe attached to the ordinary stovepipe.—New York Ledger.

Inconveniently Popular.

At one time the Duke of Wellington's extreme popularity was rather embarrassing. For instance, on leaving home each day he was always intercepted by an affectionate mob, who insisted on holding him on their shoulders and asking where they should carry him. It was not always convenient for him to say where he was going, so he used to say, "Carry me home, carry me home," and so he used to be brought home half a dozen times a day a few minutes after leaving his own door.—"Life of General Sir E. B. Hamley."

In the Married State.

Wife—It's the little things that worry. Husband—Especially when there are six of them.—Detroit Free Press.

A SMART YANKEE TRICK.

It Suggested a Scheme That Might Be Employed By Russia.

"There was a matter that I forgot and which I meant to suggest to our war department before I returned to Georgia," the speaker was Eben Henshaw of Atlanta, publisher of The Constitution.

"The idea was suggested to me," he said to a writer for the Washington Star, "by the trick of a smart Yankee plan, I experienced during the war. Some of our men surprised a bunch of Yankee raiders one day. The raiders saw us coming a half mile away. They were in the front yard of a big plantation house at the time, and the moment they noted us streaming round a bend in the pike they leaped for their horses. One of them, the tricky Yank I mentioned, stopped and picked up a bee gun, one of a dozen standing in the yard, and swung it up to his shoulder. Then he climbed into the saddle. Every jump of his horse jolted a handful of indignant bees out of the hive, and it looked as if they never bugged, but stood right still in the air wondering what had happened. And when we got up to them the bees seemed to lay their troubles to us and pitched into us like rabid dogs. Not one of our cavalry ever got farther than the first bee. The whole outfit came streaming back and lit into us and our horses and made it so hot we had to turn and fly. That's what they did; just simply stung us plumb out of the country, and the Yanks got away."

"Now, I wasn't thinking of suggesting bees as an adjunct to our military, but remembering my bee experience that day in north Georgia I was wondering why we couldn't avail ourselves of the aid of animals more than we do in a battle. My idea was to organize a dog regiment, say, of a thousand dogs. I'd get good big stag-hounds and cross them with the shepherd dog to get intelligence. I'd take 1,000 of these and put 100 men with them, giving each man charge of ten dogs. I'd train them to know the enemy by dummies fixed up in the hostile uniform. It could be done, this last part, in a week. And I'd take this dog regiment into battle with me. They be easy to feed and easy to handle. I'd guarantee to whip anything but infantry with my dog regiments. Cavalry wouldn't last a moment with 'em. They'd stampede the best cavalry brigade that ever heard a bugle. Of course these 100 men would have to be mounted. With the men in the saddle and their half stag-hound, half shepherd dog cohorts they'd sweep a battlefield and stir up an enemy's line like a nest of hornets. As for artillery, these dogs would overrun a battery like a torrent."

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It is the etiquette of the Paris trade never to send a bill to kings or queens—until they have lost their thrones and joined the ranks of the "kings in exile." One celebrated Paris dressmaker employs a secretary at \$2,000 a year for almost the sole purpose of reminding ladies of high rank, while seeming not to do so, that they owe money and that payments are desirable. Most of the queens, however, pay with reasonable promptness, but the best customers of French dressmakers and milliners are the ladies of the Egyptian seraglios, who never complain about the costumes sent them, and who pay the bills without protest.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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The Colonists at Jamestown Were the First Contemporaries.

The first permanent English settlement in America was at Jamestown, Va., in 1607. William Shakespeare died nine years later, in 1616. In August, 1630, negro slaves were first introduced into Virginia. From 1607 on the colonization of Virginia from England proceeded steadily, and briskly, too, for that age, it being especially noteworthy that this colonization fairly represented all England and was not restricted to any class or sect. Moreover, the England of that day was Shakespeare's England—the England from which he drew his characters, manners, speech, proverbs, and particularly all those traits and touches that give definite date and locality to his works.

They were Shakespeare's contemporaries who came over with Captain John Smith and his successors—the very men and women whom he knew and drew so well, some of them also knowing him, not only as a dramatist and actor, but also personally. There is a tradition, not fully verified nor yet wholly discredited, that among these early colonists was one of the executors of Shakespeare's will, who lived and died at Fredericksburg, it being commonly understood and accepted that, until the late war, fragments of the tombstone of this executor could still be seen in an old cemetery of that town.

From 1680 the African settlement of the colony and its English settlement proceeded together, part passu. The negro colonists, of course, as slaves and barbarians, were put at the lowest and coarsest labor, and there, working side by side with English and English folkore as they acquired. Later Hodge and the negro separated, and it was not long before the latter was practically segregated. Hodge progressing more or less, with some exceptions, while Sambo, black and a slave, was rapidly hodge about by strict laws and customs that set him apart and kept him stationary. To educate him was a crime, but illiterate and barbarous as he was the first civilization and education he received were English, from the soil of Shakespeare's England, and to this day he legibly retains Shakespeare's mark as originally impressed upon him.

Of course even in slavery there were freedmen, house and town servants and a few other negroes from whom this impress was partially removed by their opportunities and associations, and many more have lost it since emancipation and the free school have come, but the mass of rural negroes, with some whites who have been subjected to very similar conditions, still remind one of the great dramatist by their doings and sayings, their proverbs, omens, signs and peculiarities of speech. They sometimes exhibit an apparent familiarity with Shakespeare in their words and phrases, but they do not know him at all—never heard of him.—Lippincott's.

Making Wall Paper.

It is very interesting to go through a wall paper factory and follow the processes of manufacture. The designs are the first things observed. Formerly there was a scarcity of these, but now there is a flood, and a manufacturer must exercise much artistic taste and business ability in making selections. One was submitted to a New England manufacturer recently by a woman who stated that it was dictated by spirits. The least that can be said of it is that it was not desirable.

Various designers have different specialties—some flowers, others architectural ideas, etc.—and of recent years architects have devoted many of their spare moments to originating all paper designs.

A complete design consists of three pieces—side wall, border and ceiling. The general width of patterns of the side wall and ceiling as used in the trade and manufactured by American machinery is 18 inches, and the length of the repeat in the pattern is either 11 1/2 or 14 1/2 or 17 1/2 inches, as suggested by the character of the design, the shorter repeats being the most satisfactory to the trade in general.

Many of the best effects are produced in papers containing only four to six colors, but as many as 20 or 25 are sometimes used. Each color and shade in a design means a separate roller to the manufacturer.—Boston Herald.

A Kind Voice.

There is no power of love so hard to get and to keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels, and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth and be on the watch night and day, at work and at play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thoughts of a kind heart. It is often in youth that one gets a voice or a tone that is sharp, and it sticks to him through life, and stirs up ill will and grief, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweets of home. Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is to the heart what light is to the eye. It is a light that sings as well as shines.—Ellis Burritt.

Royal Bills.

It is the etiquette of the Paris trade never to send a bill to kings or queens—until they have lost their thrones and joined the ranks of the "kings in exile." One celebrated Paris dressmaker employs a secretary at \$2,000 a year for almost the sole purpose of reminding ladies of high rank, while seeming not to do so, that they owe money and that payments are desirable. Most of the queens, however, pay with reasonable promptness, but the best customers of French dressmakers and milliners are the ladies of the Egyptian seraglios, who never complain about the costumes sent them, and who pay the bills without protest.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

His Going Occupation.

"A strong, healthy man like you ought not to be out of work."
"I'm willing to work, ma'am, but I can't get nothin' to do at my trade. Raw material's all gone."
"What's your trade?"
"Blacksmith."
"Surely there's plenty of iron!"
"Yes'm, but I'm a horse-shoer. There ain't no horses."—Chicago Tribune

A Genial Temperament.

"They're nothin' like takin' things good naturally," said Meandering Mike.
"Yes," said Plodding Pete. "That's my way o' doin'. Whenever I takes things I allus let's the folks as owns 'em do the gittin' mad."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Worthy Pair.

Doctor—I bury my mistakes.
Criminal Lawyer—I hang mine.—New York Herald.

Two Lost Letters.

Two Postal Officials at Times Are Compelled to Use Their Wits.

An English merchant was advised by his agent that a check for \$200 would be sent to him by the next mail. It did not come, and the merchant at once made complaint at the postoffice. The postman on that route was called in by the postmaster, and in answer to questions said that the missing packet was duly received and delivered. He remembered it distinctly—its shape, color and postmark. As his habit was, he had poked it under the house door, with two other letters and a newspaper. The merchant's wife had picked up three packets and was positive there had not been a fourth.

The postmaster went to the house and examined it carefully. Then he looked into the back garden. His eye lighted on a litter of puppies. A thought struck him.
"Have the dog kennel cleared out, please."
"Nonsense! Why?"
"Kindly have it cleared."
"Well, if it must be. Thomas, take out the straw."

On the floor of the kennel, torn into a hundred bits, lay the missing letter and check. A current of air along the passage had blown the letter about. The puppies, naturally enough, had pounced upon it as a plaything and had had a good time.

Mr. Baines, who tells this story in his "Forty Years at the Postoffice," adds another equally good. A merchant complained of the loss of a letter mailed from his office, containing some hundreds of pounds in Bank of England notes. Finally an expert from the postoffice department called upon him.

"Believe me, sir," the expert said; "I have an object in what I ask. Will you kindly sit at your desk and recall each operation connected with the missing letter?"
"With pleasure. I sit here. I take a sheet of this note paper and one of those covers. Then I write my letter and fold it up so. Next I go to my safe and take out the notes, enter their numbers, fold them, put them in the letter and the letter into the cover. Then I seal them all up as you now see me do."
"Just so, and what next?"
"Why, my clerk comes in and clears off my desk for the post."
"But you wrote this one at noon, and the post does not go out before night."
"Oh, yes, of course! I quite forgot to say that a money letter, for greater security, I put in a left hand drawer."
"Which one?"
"Which? Why, this one. I open it so, and I—bless my soul! Goodness me! I am very sorry for all the trouble I've given. Here is the letter!"—Youth's Companion.

SWEET CHARITY.

Different From the Standpoints of Christianity and Citizenship.

Charity is a very simple thing when you look at it from the standpoint of the good Christian, but it is a very complex when you look at it from the standpoint of the good citizen, and there seems to be an instinctive effort on our part to reconcile two duties by a certain proportion which we observe in giving. Whether we say so to ourselves or not, we behave as if it would be the wildest folly to give at all in the measure Christ bade, and by an apt psychological juggle we adjust our succor to the various degrees of need that present themselves.

To the absolutely destitute it is plain that anything will be better than nothing, and so we give the smallest charity to those who need charity most. I dare say people will deny this, but it is true, all the same, as the reader will allow when he thinks about it. We act upon a kind of logic in the matter, though I do not suppose many act consciously upon it. Here is a man whispering to you in the dark that he has not had anything to eat all day and does not know where to sleep. Shall you give him \$1 to get a good supper and a decent lodging? Certainly not. You shall give him a dime and trust that some one else will give him another, or if you have some charity tickets about you then you give him one of them and go away feeling that you have at once befriended and outwitted him, for the supposition is that he is a fraud and has been trying to work you.

This is not a question which affects the excellence of the charities system. I know how good and kind and just that is, but it is a question that affects the whole Christian philosophy of giving. A friend, whom I was talking the matter over with, was inclined to doubt whether Christ's doctrine was applicable in its sweeping simplicity to our complex modern conditions; whether it was final, whether it was the last word, as we say. Of course it does seem a little absurd to give to him that asketh, when you do not know what he is going to do with the money, and when you do not know whether he has not come to want by his own fault or whether he is really in want.—"Tribulations of a Cheerful Giver," by W. D. Howells, in Century.

Herbaceous Plants Crave Cool Soil.

The great majority of hardy perennial flowers are natives of woods or grassy places where the earth is shaded from the hot summer suns. When they are removed to open borders, they suffer seriously from summer heat. It is therefore good practice in these open, sunny situations to have the ground mulched—that is to say, covered with something like decayed leaves or half rotted straw, or anything that will keep the scorching rays of the sun from the earth. Herbaceous plants do not care so much for bright sun as they do for cool soil at the roots. For the same reason a loose, open soil is better for growing herbaceous plants than soil of a heavier character because, having more air spaces, it is cooler. In short, it is cool soil more than shade that herbaceous plants require.—Mechan's Monthly.

Potatoes as Forage for Cattle.

M. Aime Girard of Falsanderie, France, has communicated another memoir to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, on his experiments with potatoes as forage for cattle, from which it appears that the tubers are a first rate food, whether from the point of view of fattening or the yield of milk and butter. Sheep and oxen thrive much better on potatoes and hay than on their ordinary food, and their flesh was found to be superior in quality. His paper is worthy the attention of agriculturists, especially those of granitic lands, where forage is poor.—London Globe.

Gigantic Lead Pencil For a Tombstone.

One of the curiosities of the Havemeyer (German) cemetery is a tombstone made in the shape of a gigantic lead pencil. It is of "half rounds" of red Italian granite, fitted around a core of graphite over 8 inches in diameter. The monument lies lengthwise of the grave, resting on pedestals at the head and foot. It was erected in honor of Von Gaherecht, the pencil maker, and is said to have cost 8,000 marks.

Queer Pool Playing.

"There are many ways of playing pool, but the queerest way I ever saw the game played was at the Louisville hotel the other night," said a rounder. "He was a young man and was the admired of every pool player in the room. He played with two cues, but never struck a ball with his cue. He held a cue in each hand, with the points touching. He picked his cue ball up with the cues and rolled it back into the groove formed by holding the cues nearly together. Then he took aim, and slanting his cues down let the cue ball shoot down the improvised groove. He rarely missed running from five to ten balls every time his turn to shoot came."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Curiosities of Chance.

A profound reason frequently discloses itself in things that men call chance—a mysterious hand in events, indicating in some manner the way and the purpose. We talk loudly about the caprices of fortune, the tricks of fate, and all of a sudden from this chaos arises an alarming lightning flash or wonderful rays of light.—Victor Hugo.

Spontaneous Combustion.

Spontaneous combustion may be defined as the ignition of inflammable substances without the application of fire or without obvious cause of increase of temperature. Occurrences of this sort, formerly considered as being very mysterious, are now explained by the well understood liability of certain substances to undergo chemical changes which develop sufficient heat to set them on fire. One of the great causes of the spontaneous origin of fires in factories, drug stores, etc., is the exposure of fixed oils. When exposed to light and air, these oils are disposed to oxidize. When undergoing oxidation, they rapidly absorb oxygen and give off carbonic acid gas and hydrogen, which soon fires any inflammable substance through which the oil may be diffused.

Free of this character may be illustrated by reference to cotton waste and tow, mixed with oil, used in lubricating machinery, and which, if allowed to accumulate in heaps, is as dangerous as a lighted cigar in a powder mill. The larger the heap of such rubbish the greater the danger incurred, on account of the extra liability to accumulate heat. Packages of silks which have been "charged"—oiled to increase weight—often cause mysterious railway, steamship and warehouse fires by oxidation of the oils with which they have been saturated. Fire in waste heaps at coal mines is another form of spontaneous combustion, the cause in this case to be looked for in the oxidation of the iron and sulphur particles found in the coal.—St. Louis Republic.

A Sum In Oriental Division.

An oriental died, leaving 17 camels. He willed one-half to his eldest son, one-third to the second and one-ninth to the third son. While disputing about the division a camel driver came along and offered to settle the question. This he did by loaning them one of his own camels, thus making 18 in all, when the division was easy. No. 1 took nine camels, No. 2 six camels, No. 3 two camels—17 in all—and the borrowed camel was then restored to its owner. How can we explain the fact that each son got his share and something over?—Exchange.

Rather Snappy.

Man (to baker boy)—What is your dog's name, sonny?
Baker Boy—Ginger.
Man—Does Ginger bite?
Baker Boy—Now; Ginger snaps.—Do-troit Free Press.

Stock and Property For Sale.

My house and two lots on Strong's avenue, and about 35 acres of good city property; also my stock in the John Rice & Bro. Co.

JAMES RICE.

Artificial Stone Pavement.

John Jones, the artificial stone builder, is prepared to do all work in his line, and guarantees to give satisfaction. Particular attention given to the laying of sidewalks, floors for carriage houses, stables, factories, etc. None but the best of material used, and work done in an artistic, lasting and pleasing manner. Patronage solicited. Call at or address, John Jones, 315 N. Second street, city. apr24tf

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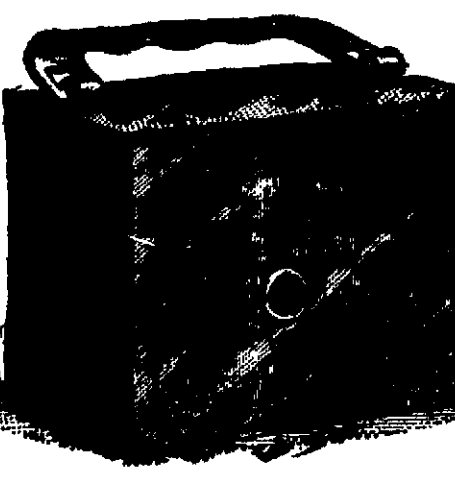
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

—Allen Pray is at Whitewater, where he will visit a couple of weeks among friends.

—Upholstering, curtain hanging, carpet laying, etc., at Paul Roettger's, Strong's ave. Good work, low prices.

—J. S. Maxwell, of Minneapolis, spent Wednesday in the city, the guest of his daughter Mrs. O. G. Loberg.

—Miss Lucy McGlathlin entertained the girls who attended her school last year, on Wednesday afternoon, at her home on Main street.

—Handsome and stylish new spring suits are being made by Teofil Krutza, the tailor, at from \$15.00 upwards. You are invited to call.

—V. P. Atwell and little son left for Minnesota, last Thursday on a business trip, Mr. Atwell owning a farm near Bellingham.

—People who desire to put in service water pipes, or fit up bath rooms, toilet rooms, etc., should get an estimate of A. V. Fetter. tf

—Buyers of flour can save 75 cents per barrel by purchasing the celebrated Rosebud, manufactured by the Jackson Milling Co., instead of buying flour made elsewhere. tf

—When in want of pine, cedar or hemlock shingles, call on the South Side Lumber Co., who have the most complete stock in Stevens Point, all of their own manufacture. tf

—Gentlemen, before ordering your new spring suit, remember that Teofil Krutza has just received his new spring stock, and that he is prepared to fill your orders on the shortest notice.

—Fifty cents saved on every barrel of Gold Crown flour bought. Manufactured by the Jackson Milling Co. Patronize home industry, instead of purchasing flour made at Minneapolis or other points. Warranted to be equal in all respects. tf

The turning down of Frank W. Flower, of West Superior, as deep waterways commissioner, by Gov. Upham, seems to meet quite general approval. Flower is proprietor of the Morning Leader, an independent, populist organ, and for some particular and considerate reason sprang into the loaded wagon, near the close of the last campaign, and supported Upham and the balance of the Republican ticket. For this particular job, it is said that he received his pay at the time, and as Gov. Upham, has never been known to pay twice, not even in scrip, he refused to appoint Flower as commissioner. On the other hand, while the city council and county board of Superior and Douglas county, had passed resolutions endorsing Flower's candidacy, the members of both bodies were writing letters to Upham stabbing Flower in the back, so it is charged by the Superior Citizen.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul Volks Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. Wm. Kell, 678 Selby Ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by H. D. McCulloch Co.

Try a bottle of Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure and you will be convinced that it will cure all Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bowel difficulties. Sold by R. H. Mieling & Co.

It can be changed from positive to negative current in a moment. They have and are curing thousands of cases of Rheumatism, Chronic Diseases and Nervous Affections in men and women (from any cause) where long continued medical treatment failed to cure.



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